

Herald Tribune

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Established 1887

TODAY'S WEATHER FORECAST — PARIS:
 Cloudy. Temp. 45-55 (40-50). Tomorrow: similar.
 Friday's temp. 45-55 (40-50). LONDON: Showers.
 Temp. 42-51 (32-41). Tomorrow: variable.
 Saturday's temp. 45-55 (40-50). CHANDEL: Mod.
 breeze. Temp. 45-55 (40-50). NEW YORK: Sunny.
 Temp. 50-55 (40-50). Tomorrow: similar.
 Sunday's temp. 50-55 (40-50).
ADDITIONAL WEATHER PAGE 2

27,951

Guerrillas Attacked By Israel Two-Hour Clash Inside Lebanon

TEL AVIV, Nov. 24 (AP).—The Israeli military command reported a clash with Arab guerrillas inside Lebanon today but refused to confirm Lebanese reports of an assault by helicopter-borne commando forces.

Military spokesmen said only that an Israeli unit patrolling inside Lebanon clashed with a band of Arab guerrillas before dawn near the cease-fire line where a daylong battle with Syria ended three days ago.

Reports from Lebanon said Israeli troops landed in helicopters, blew up houses and burned tents at a guerrilla base at Shreih in the foothills of Mount Hermon, pulling out two hours later.

Official spokesmen in Tel Aviv kept silent on the Lebanese account but one Israeli military source denied that any houses had been blown up. Israeli forces in the past have destroyed houses used as guerrilla camps inside Lebanon.

Reports from Beirut quoted witnesses as saying the Israelis killed two guerrillas and wounded six others. Government sources in Beirut said only one guerrilla was killed.

The Palestinian news agency Wafa said only four guerrillas were wounded. The agency said an undetermined number of Israeli soldiers were killed and wounded in "savage hand-to-hand fighting."

Meanwhile, the Israeli military command announced that paratroopers, tanks, jets and helicopters in the Sinai Desert had completed the largest and most complex military exercise the defense forces have ever held.

Troops, half-tracks and paratroopers staged mock battles in the desert, which was captured from Egypt in the 1967 war, while air force planes provided cover for forces landing by helicopter.

The exercise lasted for days and mock enemy forces and installations were destroyed, the announcement said, but details and the size of units employed were not released.

Brezhnev Visit To U.S. Expected Sometime in April

MOSCOW, Nov. 24 (UPI).—General Secretary Leonid I. Brezhnev of the Soviet Communist party is expected to visit the United States sometime next April, his guest of President Nixon, diplomatic sources said today.

When Mr. Nixon was here last May, he invited the entire ruling Politburo, which also includes Premier Alexei N. Kosygin and President Nikolai V. Podgorniy. The invitation to the Brezhnev visit was a matter of protocol and all accepted.

It was obvious, however, that only one of them would actually make the visit and that Mr. Brezhnev, the first among equals, would be the first Soviet leader to visit Washington since the late Premier Nikita S. Khrushchev's trip in 1959.

Like Mr. Khrushchev when he was President Dwight D. Eisenhower's guest, Mr. Brezhnev will be received with all the honors due a chief of state although Mr. Podgorniy is the titular chief executive.

Taxi!—N.Y. Official Says It's Better in Europe

By Frank J. Prial
 NEW YORK, Nov. 24 (NYT).—When it comes to taxi service, New York City is "hopelessly behind" the big European cities in many respects, Michael J. Lazar, the chairman of the Taxi and Limousine Commission, said today.

After three weeks studying last year's problems in London, Paris and Rome last summer and has just completed his report to Mayor John V. Lindsay.

Among the innovations he admired in Europe were separate taxi lanes, some of them running opposite to the traffic flow, better safety inspections for cabs and better training for drivers.



NEGOTIATIONS SNAGGED—U.S. presidential adviser Henry Kissinger (left) with North Vietnam's Le Duc Tho (right) in Paris suburb of Gif-sur-Yvette Thursday. Friday, the talks were continued at another Paris suburb, Choisy-le-Roi, four blocks from the villa that the North Vietnamese have been using as their headquarters.

Flare Sightings Investigated Norwegian Vessels Report 'Possible Contact' With Sub

OSLO, Nov. 24 (Reuters).—Norwegian ships hunting for an unidentified submarine in a fjord reported a "new possible contact" today with a submerged object. It was not identified and observers here said naval authorities might not know what it is.

Norwegian Navy ships and planes have been hunting a submarine—which many Norwegians believe to be Russian—in the narrow, deep, 124-mile-long Sognefjord, on Norway's west coast, north of Bergen, since sightings of a submarine were first reported about two weeks ago.

A defense spokesman said today that NATO's standing fleet in the North Atlantic would be visiting Bergen tomorrow, but he said that the visit had been arranged a long time ago and had nothing to do with the submarine search.

No Time, Place Given
 Today's "new possible contact" was reported by a search vessel. The defense spokesman declined to give the time and place "in order not to give any aid to the submarine."

The police, meanwhile, are investigating three sightings of green and yellow flares in the area last night. A yellow flare and then a green one were fired on a steep mountainside—impossible except to professional climbers—at the mouth of a branch off the Sognefjord overlooking the submarine search area. Three hours later, another green flare appeared in the same general area.

Earlier this week, red flares were fired from sea level in the same area.

Minister Is Quoted
 The Oslo newspaper Dagbladet today quoted Defense Minister Johan Kleppe as having said that the defense command had not established that a foreign submarine was operating in the Sognefjord.

But, he added, on the basis of reports from the area, the defense command could not exclude the possibility of a submarine.

Not only is the London taxi good to begin with, Mr. Lazar said, "but they inspect it thoroughly once a year." The New York official, who has been stymied by the City Council in his attempts to have an inspection station for taxis established here, said 10,000 taxis, 80 a day, are inspected in London. The

council believes that a station here would be far too costly.

Mr. Lazar also noted that London's taxi drivers were true professionals. "They travel around the city on motorcycles, memorizing the streets for 15 months before they can take the exam for a license," he said.

"There isn't the turnover there is in other cities in the world," he continued. "The driver of a London taxi appears to be prepared to spend the rest of his adult life in driving a taxi. Taxi driving is treated as a craft in London. The driver takes pride in his vehicle and in himself."

This professionalism, Mr. Lazar contended, accounts for the minimal number of complaints lodged against London cab drivers. "The police get

Moscow Calls NATO Policy Real Target

MOSCOW, Nov. 24 (AP).—The Soviet government declared today that the Norwegian Navy was searching for a "mythical submarine" in the Sognefjord. Moscow strongly implied that the search was devised to influence NATO discussions on beefing up the Western alliance's northern sea flank.

Tass accused Western newspapers, which it said are "so keen on all kinds of sensations," of hinting that "the submarine belonged to one of the great powers." The report attempted to ridicule the speculation, but made no effort to deny Soviet involvement.

Mr. Nya's comments were echoed in the lead story of Tin Sog, a newspaper that he partly finances and which is often thought to reflect the thinking in the Presidential Palace.

The story in Tin Sog said Mr. Thieu had a special meeting with his senior advisers today and it was pointed out that "the North Vietnamese Communists are still stubborn and maintain their unreasonable requirements."

Some American observers suggested that what Mr. Nya was describing was simply the reaction of North Vietnam to South Vietnam's demand for certain modifications in the nine-point draft proposal made public by the North Vietnamese and the Americans in late October.

The principal South Vietnamese demand, summarized repeatedly by Mr. Thieu and his subordinates, has been that North Vietnam withdraw all of its troops from the South.

The North Vietnamese have never officially admitted having any troops in the South, and there was no mention of their being withdrawn in the draft proposal. American officials say there are about 140,000 North Vietnamese soldiers in the South. The South Vietnamese say there are about 300,000.

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Lynch, Heath Meet in London On Future of North Ireland

LONDON, Nov. 24 (NYT).—Premier John Lynch of Ireland met Prime Minister Edward Heath tonight to discuss Northern Ireland and the looming political changes in the province.

The dinner meeting, at the request of Mr. Lynch, was considered especially significant by the Irish government because the Irish government could determine the extent of Dublin's cooperation in Ulster's new administration.

Britain is scheduled to disclose, early in January, the make-up and structure of the assembly and government that will control the six counties of Northern Ireland. This new government follows a year of direct rule by Britain.

Although details about the new government have not yet been announced, Britain gave clear indications last month that the overhaul of the Ulster government would mean broader power in the hands of the Roman Catholic minority. Britain also said that Ulster would remain within

the United Kingdom—and not part of a united Ireland—so long as the Protestant majority in the North demanded it.

At the private meeting at 10 Downing Street tonight, Mr. Lynch is believed to have pressed his senior advisers today and it was pointed out that "the North Vietnamese Communists are still stubborn and maintain their unreasonable requirements."

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Crisis Point Is Reported In Vietnam Peace Talks

No Progress In Paris, Says Thieu Aide

By Joseph B. Treaster
 SAIGON, Nov. 24 (NYT).—A close aide to President Nguyen Van Thieu declared today that no progress had been made toward a peace settlement in the first four days of renewed secret talks in Paris this week between the United States and North Vietnam.

The aide, Hoang Duc Nha, said that the North Vietnamese were being stubborn and were making "unacceptable demands."

Mr. Nha, who is an adopted nephew of Mr. Thieu's and whose influence in the government far exceeds that which would usually be associated with his title as press secretary and personal secretary to the president, said his information was based on reports from South Vietnamese officials in Paris who have been in daily touch with Henry A. Kissinger, the American negotiator.

Mr. Nha reported the lack of progress in a conversation with South Vietnamese reporters, some of whom work for Western news agencies.

He refused to go into detail on the negotiations, particularly leaving unanswered questions of what "unacceptable demands" the North Vietnamese had been making and how they had been made.

A spokesman for the United States Embassy here refused to comment on the report.

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Maurice Schumann

Schumann Sees Kissinger; Pessimism Is Discounted

PARIS, Nov. 24 (UPI).—Henry A. Kissinger met briefly tonight with Foreign Minister Maurice Schumann of France and a ministry spokesman later said: "The pessimistic reports concerning Vietnam are definitely exaggerated."

The meeting lasted less than an hour and ministry sources said it had primarily concerned Vietnam.

Mr. Kissinger drove to Mr. Schumann's office after meeting with North Vietnamese negotiators at a new location.

Neither the Americans nor the North Vietnamese would say how the talks were going. A White House announcement said only that a further session would be held tomorrow.

Today was scheduled to be a pause in the negotiations, which began Monday between Mr. Kissinger, president Nixon's adviser on foreign policy, and Le Duc Tho and Xuan Thuy of North Vietnam. The talks have been held at Gif-sur-Yvette, southwest of Paris.

Both sides confirmed that there would be no meeting today, but newsmen who followed Mr. Kissinger after he was driven from the U.S. Embassy residence saw him enter a villa belonging to the North Vietnamese in Choisy-le-Roi.

After an hour he emerged with Mr. Tho.

A Columbia Broadcasting System correspondent quipped: "It's becoming harder and harder to find a secret rendezvous isn't it, Dr. Kissinger?"

He replied: "It certainly is."

Before Mr. Kissinger and Mr. Tho met, a Viet Cong spokesman was asked about the pause in the talks. He said: "We are wondering if the United States really wants peace, since it keeps supporting Thieu."

The paper did not say what Mr. Tho said. The rebel commander, met. In Paris, the Viet Cong spokesman said there was no general by that name.

The Viet Cong's Provisional Revolutionary Government was reshuffled after the attack, the paper said. It added that Pham Van Dong, North Vietnam's premier, reiterated his full support of the Viet Cong upon learning of the attempt.

Le Monde said the hard-line faction grew as a reaction to the "partial failure of the great (1968) Tet offensive" which gave rise in the Communist camp to talk of seeking a negotiated peace.

The paper said the hard-line troops rebelled after insurgent leaders accused the top Viet Cong officials of being soft.

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Revised U.S. Proposals Said to Cause Deadlock

By Jonathan C. Randal
 PARIS, Nov. 24 (WP).—The peace talks here between Henry A. Kissinger and North Vietnamese negotiators have reached a crisis point and their continuation depends on a crucial session scheduled tomorrow, informed sources said today.

So serious was the deadlock after yesterday's six-hour negotiating session, the sources said, that both Mr. Kissinger and Le Duc Tho requested further instructions from their respective capitals whether to continue the talks or return home.

Their unscheduled meeting today in Choisy-le-Roi, near here, was not concerned with substantive negotiations, the sources added, but rather designed to help mask the impasse pending the crucial instructions. So, too, were the smiles and joking that Mr. Kissinger and Mr. Tho engaged in yesterday for photographers and television cameramen.

At the center of the deadlock are what the North Vietnamese consider to be vastly revised American demands, which Mr. Kissinger presented Monday. The talks were resumed then in an effort to complete the draft cease-fire accord worked out last month.

So incensed were the North Vietnamese at what they see as the major toughening of U.S. demands that they, in turn, insisted on major revisions of the draft, which previously they said was final.

At one point yesterday, Mr. Tho, a usually reserved negotiator, became so angry that he began shouting and pounding on the table to signal his displeasure. In essence, the United States was said to have supported almost all of Saigon's objections to

the draft accord, in marked difference to the purposely ambiguous language Mr. Kissinger accepted last week.

Militarily the United States demanded mutual withdrawal of American and North Vietnamese troops from South Vietnam. Politically, the United States was said to have acceded to Saigon's demands to eliminate the so-called neutralists from any sharing of power with the Viet Cong and Saigon after a cease-fire.

The sources gave the following detailed account of the first four days of the talks:

When they resumed Monday Mr. Kissinger presented a series of what were termed radical counterproposals, including Saigon-influenced demands not included in last month's draft accord.

In essence, the proposals insisted on step-by-step mutual withdrawal of American and North Vietnamese troops from South Vietnam or, failing that, on political concessions that the North Vietnamese felt represented a major step back from previous U.S. positions.

North Vietnam has refused to agree to withdraw its troops, (Continued on Page 2, Col. 2)

U.S. War Toll For Week Put At One Dead

SAIGON, Nov. 24 (AP).—One American was killed in combat last week, two died of nonhostile causes, such as illness or accident, and two were wounded, the U.S. command reported yesterday.

South Vietnamese losses were reported as 295 men killed, 1,373 wounded and 157 missing.

Losses on the Communist side were reported by Saigon military spokesmen as 1,620 men killed and 45 wounded.

The allied commands have now reported these totals for the war:

American—45,914 killed, 303,522 wounded, 10,287 dead from nonhostile causes, 1,703 missing or captured.

South Vietnamese—159,885 killed, 424,755 wounded.

North Vietnamese and Viet Cong—908,603 killed.

3 Hanoi Units Said to Rebel, Attack Viet Cong

1,000 Reported in 2-Day Putsch To Bar Negotiated Settlement

PARIS, Nov. 24 (UPI).—A French newspaper reported today that a North Vietnamese Army faction, opposing any negotiated peace, attacked the Viet Cong headquarters near Saigon two weeks ago but the rebellion failed and its leaders were punished.

Le Monde said in a report from Saigon correspondent that the attack by troops dedicated to Communist military victory came at dawn Nov. 10.

The dissident troops, slightly more than 1,000 in number, overran the Viet Cong field headquarters but were unable to capture top Viet Cong policy-makers, the newspaper said.

The Viet Cong office in Paris denied the report. Spokesman Ly Van Sau said: "This Le Monde report is a total fabrication, spread by Saigon. There is no word of truth in it."

Le Monde said it learned of the incident from a "reliable and very well informed source." The newspaper said North Vietnamese Gen. Le Vinh Khon commanded the attack which was crushed two days later by forces under Gen. Tran Nam Trung, the Viet Cong's defense minister.

In Four Provinces
 The fighting took place in Viet Cong zone No. 4—in Tay Ninh, Binh Long, Phuoc Long and Binh Duong provinces, just north and west of Saigon, the paper said.

Three high-ranking Viet Cong figures, Vo Chi Cong, Tran Bach Dang and Vo Van Mon, were the

Austria	.....	8 S.	Lebanon	.....	90 P.
Belgium	.....	2.25 S.Kr.	Libya	.....	2.1 P.
Denmark	.....	1 P.	Morocco	.....	1.30 Dr.
France	.....	1 F.	Netherlands	.....	1.25 Flor.
Germany	.....	1 D.M.	Norway	.....	2.25 N.Kr.
Greece	.....	10 Dr.	Portugal	.....	6 Esc.
India	.....	Rs. 300	Spain	.....	18 Ptas.
Italy	.....	100 Lira	Sweden	.....	1.25 S.Kr.
Japan	.....	100 Yen	Switzerland	.....	1.20 S.Fr.
South Korea	.....	100 Won	Turkey	.....	7.25 Lira
Taiwan	.....	100 N.T.	U.S. Military	.....	53.79
Thailand	.....	100 Baht	Yugoslavia	.....	6 D.

42 Bombers Attack in 24 Hours

B-52s Keep Up Biggest Raids Of War Over North Vietnam

SAIGON, Nov. 24 (AP)—U.S. B-52 bombers maintained their heaviest raids of the war today on North Vietnam in an effort to cut off supplies flowing to Laos and South Vietnam.

In 24 hours ended at noon the Strategic Air Command flew 14 missions of three planes each, making a total of 42 missions in the last three days.

The B-52s struck at military supply concentrations near the coastal cities of Vinh and Dong Hoi, below the 20th parallel. This area is south of Hanoi and Haiphong, now out of bounds for American aircraft.

In the ground war, South Vietnamese troops claimed 38 enemy killed in action near the district town of Go Dau Ha, 45 miles west of Saigon close to the Cambodian border.

The South Vietnamese also reported battling Communist troops near Quang Tri, on the northern front.

At Da Nang, military sources reported that a South Vietnamese helicopter crashed, killing four crewmen. It was apparently hit by enemy fire.

Rice Fleets Ashore
Coastal fishermen were reported to have picked up 380 bags of rice found drifting in from offshore waters. The bags, carrying Chinese Communist markings, were presumably being floated ashore for use by enemy forces.

The loss of a Navy A-7 Corsair fighter-bomber was reported. It was damaged during a dangerous night landing attempt aboard the Saratoga. The pilot, Lt. Comdr. David Edwards, pulled the crippled jet back into the air, despite major structural damage, and headed for Da Nang.

He was forced to abandon the plane when the controls failed and was plucked from the water by a rescue helicopter.

The Corsair was the ninth in a five-day series of aircraft losses, one of the heaviest in South-east Asia in recent months.

The other losses included the first B-57 to be shot down by Communist fire, three F-4 Phantoms and an F-111 downed in raids over the North, an EC-47 cargo plane that crashed in Thailand and two observation planes lost in South Vietnam yesterday.

In the nine losses, 11 airmen were rescued, four were killed and three are missing.

Cambodians Open Road
PHNOM PENH, Cambodia, Nov. 24 (UPI)—Government reinforcements broke through a hilly trap on the road to Phnom Penh today to relieve several hundred government troops under siege for several hours, military sources said.

The reinforcements, added by a group of demolition experts, picked their way along a four-mile section of the road dotted with tiny mounds of earth hiding fragmentation grenades. They linked with forward government lines 21 miles south of the capital. One soldier was killed and two wounded in the maneuver, the sources said.

Since Monday
The latest secret talks began in Paris Monday with both the North Vietnamese and Mr. Kissinger appearing to be in good spirits.

But after a three-and-a-half-hour session on Wednesday, Le Duc Thu and Xuan Thuy, the North Vietnamese delegates, emerged with grim expressions on their faces, newsmen in France reported.

The South Vietnamese have asked to be included in the secret talks, but so far have remained on the outside.

During previous secret peace talks the South Vietnamese received a summary of developments after Mr. Kissinger reported back to President Nixon.

But Mr. Nha said today that "this time our American allies immediately report to our representatives."

White-Collar
Workers Strike
In Bolivia Crisis

LA PAZ, Bolivia, Nov. 24 (Reuters)—Bolivia slipped deeper into crisis today with 25,000 bank and commercial workers going on strike, saying they will not return to work until the leaders of their union are freed by the government.

They said the executive secretary of the National Confederation of Bank Employees was arrested yesterday when the government declared a state of siege, charged with being an extremist, and the union's secretary-general was seized today.

The striking white-collar workers joined factory workers in La Paz who went on strike yesterday demanding freedom for one of their leaders and 15 other workers who they say were taken into custody in pre-dawn raids yesterday.

Minister Without Portfolio Alfredo Arce told reporters last night, "We prefer 100 detainees to dozens of dead in the streets." He said the rightist government had detected a subversive plot by the extreme left, which was due to explode about now.

Meanwhile troops and armored cars which yesterday were posted in industrial and working-class districts of La Paz were withdrawn.

The revised American proposals also lacked any of the draft's language that had hinted at the future neutrality of South Vietnam, once again apparently in deference to Saigon's opposition.

Similarly, the revised American proposals were said to water down the already vague draft language on the exact task of the National Reconciliation Council, which had been defined as "activating" the application of the cease-fire clauses. The new language spoke even more vaguely of "activating the functions" tending toward the carrying out of the agreement's clauses.

The new American language also made no mention of the type and timing of elections at the end of the transition period to provide South Vietnam with permanent government institutions.

Finally, the United States was said to have reneged on its tacit promise to oblige Saigon to release tens of thousands of

political prisoners within 90 days of the cease-fire.

After studying the American proposals Monday night, the North Vietnamese reacted Tuesday by insisting once again on Mr. Thieu's immediate resignation, a demand that had been dropped in the draft accord.

Furthermore, North Vietnam refused to envisage mutual troop withdrawal, insisted on the immediate release of all political prisoners and detainees held in South Vietnam and maintained its demand for a three-segment National Reconciliation Council.

During both the sessions Wednesday and yesterday, Mr. Kissinger sought to focus discussion on matters of detail rather than confront the deadlocked issues, the sources said.

This finally provoked Mr. Tho's fit of anger. In essence, the sources added, he warned that the original 31 deadline for the signing of the agreement had expired, that the American elections were over and that unless the United States got down to what he called serious negotiations the tempo of North Vietnam's war effort in the South could be stepped up.

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TRUCK OVERBOARD—Workers toss a cable to driver whose truck, on contract to the U.S. military, plunged into the Saigon River on Friday. Vehicle is used to carry supplies from Saigon to outlying bases in northeast. Cause of accident: unknown.

Russia Yields, Its Ship Leaves Hong Kong With Alleged Spy

By Tillman Durdin

HONG KONG, Nov. 24 (NYT)—The Soviet Union yielded today, under protest, to British insistence that the Soviet ship Kavalero take away Ho Yung-jan, a local Chinese accused of spying for the Russians.

The Kavalero sailed this afternoon for Vladivostok with Mr. Ho as a passenger.

British police put him on the Kavalero two weeks ago, but until today the ship's captain had refused to depart with him aboard despite the accumulation of heavy port charges while the vessel sat at anchor with a full load of cargo overdue for delivery in Vladivostok and elsewhere.

British sources say Mr. Ho had made a full confession of his activities as a member of a Soviet spy center based here and linked to agents in Southeast Asia.

Refusing to acknowledge Mr. Ho's status as a Soviet spy, the Russians argued that he could not be taken to the Soviet Union because he had no entry permit or travel documents. They maintained, moreover, that he was sick, a claim denied by British police guarding him aboard the Kavalero.

Relations Strained
The case has provided Hong Kong with an unusual amount of excitement and has strained relations between London and Moscow. The Russians gave vent to their feelings in a Tass message received here today which accused Hong Kong authorities of "grossly violating basic rules of international shipping and acting to obviously provocative ends."

The Tass message reproduced a statement of protest issued here aboard his ship by Capt. Semyon Maslov of the Kavalero. The captain charged authorities here with "crust treatment" of Mr. Ho, who was said to be unwell, without identity papers and money. The captain also accused officials here of causing financial loss to his ship's owners through an order "unprecedented in international shipping practice."

Capt. Maslov, obviously acting under orders from Moscow, said it had been decided to let Mr. Ho stay aboard out of "feelings of humanitarianism."

The merchant captain said proper measures would be taken later for Mr. Ho's repatriation. Some observers here thought this statement might mean that the Russians intend to return Mr. Ho to Hong Kong, possibly by placing him on a British ship in a Soviet port and ordering it to carry him back here.

A plastics manufacturer, Mr. Ho is a middle-aged, mid-mannered man who immigrated to Hong Kong from his home in Shanghai when the Chinese Communists took over that city in 1949.

British sources assert that he has received espionage training in the Soviet Union. He is said to have worked here with another Chinese and two Russians who established themselves in Hong Kong after slipping ashore as seamen.

The two Russians have been deported, and the unnamed Chinese associate of Mr. Ho has been permitted to remain in Hong Kong for reasons the British have not revealed.

Information about China would be the main objective of Soviet espionage here, and it can be assumed that the British action in deporting Mr. Ho met with the approval of Peking.

10,000 at Rites For Assassinated Leader of Sect

TAY NINH, South Vietnam, Nov. 24 (AP)—Some 10,000 mourners and anti-Communist protesters marched behind a huge dragon float carrying the coffin of assassinated religious leader Nguyen Van Thanh today in an elaborate funeral procession.

Military and government leaders joined thousands of followers of the Cao Dai sect in a final tribute to Mr. Thanh, a former general and onetime commander of the sect's private army, who was killed early Wednesday when a plastic bomb exploded outside his bedroom window here.

President Nguyen Van Thieu called the killing the work of "Communist saboteurs."

Cao Dai combines elements of Buddhism, Confucianism and 19th-century European humanism, and is the largest of several religious sects in Vietnam, with about two million members.

Moscow Schedules Pacific Missile Tests

MOSCOW, Nov. 24 (AP)—The Soviet government announced today that it would begin 37 days of missile carrier tests in the Pacific Ocean beginning Sunday. It warned ships and aircraft to steer clear of the region.

Thais Execute Thief Who Killed Pursuer

BANGKOK, Nov. 24 (Reuters)—A young drug addict accused of snatching a gold necklace from a woman and stabbing to death a youth who chased him was executed by firing squad here today.

Thailand's National Executive Council chairman, Field Marshal Thanom Kittikachorn, condemned the man without trial under his special emergency powers. It was the 34th execution ordered since the council a year ago began a crackdown on violent crime.

Brandt to Sign Treaty in Month In East Berlin

BONN, Nov. 24 (Reuters)—The treaty regulating relations between East and West Germany will be signed in East Berlin on Dec. 21 or 22, Bonn announced today.

A spokesman said that Chancellor Willy Brandt would go to East Berlin to sign the pact, which formally acknowledges the existence of two German states.

The government also announced that Mr. Brandt is being admitted to a hospital here this weekend for throat treatment. He is suffering from inflamed vocal cords as a result of overexertion in the parliamentary election campaign, the official announcement said.

Moscow Jews Warn Protests May Be Harsher

MOSCOW, Nov. 24 (AP)—Eleven Jewish scientists warned today that Moscow Jews may resort to "more undesirable forms" of protest after police broke up two peaceful sit-ins at the central post office this week.

The scientists charged in a collective letter to the Communist party's Central Committee that police engaged in "unconstitutional acts" when they arrested 43 Jews Wednesday and yesterday.

The Jews had declared a hunger strike in the busy post office over the government's refusal to let them migrate to Israel.

Nine demonstrators were fined 20 or 30 rubles (\$32 or \$33), one was sentenced to 15 days' confinement and 20 remanded in custody, Jewish sources said. The others were released with warnings that their protest actions would not help their efforts to obtain exit visas.

By arresting the Jews, the scientists wrote, "the authorities have chosen the simplest course of struggle against protest—suppression by force instead of seeking constructive decisions capable of eliminating arbitrariness."

The letter cautioned that "more undesirable forms" of protest could be adopted if urgent steps were not taken to halt the arbitrariness.

Indians in Mass. Burn Union Jack

PLYMOUTH, Mass., Nov. 24 (UPI)—A group of Indians yesterday burned the Union Jack from the Mayflower-2 on Plymouth Rock.

There was no violence, but an estimated 300 Indians joined in a series of "Transfiguring Day" demonstrations—a "day of mourning" for 12 New England Indian tribes.

Police said the Indians were permitted to board the Mayflower-2, a British-built replica of the ship that carried the Pilgrims to America. They climbed the rigging and tore down the Union Jack, replacing it with a blue flag that had a white tepee in the center. The Union Jack was carried to Plymouth Rock and burned by the demonstrators, some of whom cursed and spat upon the flag.

Earthquake Shakes Greek, Italian Towns

ATHENS, Nov. 24 (AP)—An earthquake today shook Igoumenitsa and Paramithia, 500 kilometers northwest of here, and rumbled through Ascoli Piceno, in Italy, 166 kilometers northeast of Rome.

Police said 40 buildings were damaged seriously in the port of Igoumenitsa and 98 houses were damaged slightly in Paramithia. No damage was reported in Ascoli Piceno.

Peron Sees Newsmen, Calls Speech by Lanusse 'Positive'

BUENOS AIRES, Nov. 24 (AP)—Ex-President Juan D. Peron stood in the garden of his suburban home today and spoke briefly with newsmen in Argentina for the first time since he returned a week ago after 17 years in exile.

In one of two five-minute exchanges, Mr. Peron termed "positive" a speech Wednesday by President Alejandro Lanusse, head of the ruling military junta.

In that speech, Mr. Lanusse said Mr. Peron's return to Argentina could "contribute to the unity of the Argentine people."

Mr. Peron was asked if he planned to meet Mr. Lanusse and he replied, "That does not depend on me."

By their conciliatory statements, both Mr. Lanusse and Mr. Peron appeared to be studiously avoiding any move that would create obstacles to elections that Mr. Lanusse has called for next March 11.

Bomb blasts damaged the headquarters of three labor unions in Buenos Aires today in what appeared to be the first violent reaction to the return of Mr. Peron, Reuters reported.

[Mr. Peron has the full support of the powerful Peronist-dominated General Labor Confederation. The three unions whose headquarters were attacked today belong to a bloc within the CGT that groups the more militant Peronist unions.]

Newsmen pressed against an iron fence surrounding Mr. Peron's \$88,000 home for the brief comments. The 75-year-old ex-president watched lookers-on put up a wall between his house and a neighbor's and then spoke with newsmen who had been allowed by police to approach the house.

The second time he appeared in a doorway with his third wife, Isabel. She did not talk to the newsmen.

Mr. Peron was asked if he had read the speech made yesterday by retired Adm. Isaac F. Rojas, one of the leaders of the coup that ousted Mr. Peron and sent him fleeing into exile in 1955.

Adm. Rojas was bitterly critical of Mr. Peron's return in his talk to 1,000 anti-Peronists, saying "although his lost honor can never be regained, at least silence would veil his unforgetable crimes."

Mr. Peron told the newsmen, "I pay no attention to certain persons."

He also denied reports made by some provincial Peronists that he was planning a multi-stop train trip through the countryside. "There must be things which you invent because there is no news," Mr. Peron said.

The paper quoted Ibrahim Badran as saying, "The purpose of the operation was to secure the release of the Palestinian guerrillas in Israeli prisons . . . to attract world attention to the Palestine cause and to host the Palestinian flag rather than Israeli corpses on the Olympic flagpole."

"West German Interior Minister Hans Dietrich Genscher had given us his word of honor that a safe conduct had been arranged for us to leave with the hostess for Cairo unharmed."

"But when we arrived at the air base near Munich, all broke loose. . . . Three of our comrades were killed by West German sharpshooters. . . . Genscher honored before us in [Israeli D. fense Minister] Moshe Dayan's wall."

An Nahar did not say whether the interview with the survivors guerrillas was conducted.

One is ill
It said one of them, Abd Kader Denawi, was ill and on leave from the West German Luftwaffe. He was reported to be in excellent health.

The three were released on Nov. 24 to Libya Oct. 29 in exchange for the passengers and crew of a West German Lufthansa jetliner hijacked by the other guerrillas of the Bas September organization, which was also responsible for the Munich operation.

In the interview Abdel Kader Denawi disclosed that the Palestine Liberation Organization, the umbrella body of 16 major guerrilla groups, had applied for participation of Palestinian guerrillas in the Olympic Games. He said the application was rejected.

German Denial
In Munich, the Bavarian State Justice Ministry today rejected the charge that the three Arab survivors were mistreated during their imprisonment here.

Justice Ministry spokesman Wilhelm Rauchalles said all four Arabs, while still imprisoned, had been treated with respect and dignity. He said the court-appointed German defense lawyers for the Arab.

Mr. Rauchalles said he knew nothing of any formal "word of honor" given to the Arabs by their safe conduct by West German Interior Minister Hans Dietrich Genscher, but he noted that the negotiations by German authorities were carried on under intense pressure from the Arab.

Florence Youths Damage Statue

FLORENCE, Nov. 24 (Reuters)—A group of students smashed those who oppose separatism damaged a statue by the 16th century sculptor Giovanni Solari during a midnight riot while celebrating their entry in university studies, the police said today.

The statue is "The Rape of Sabinus," which stands in an arcade with other Renaissance statues and bronzes on the side of Florence's historic Piazza della Signoria.

The left foot of the Sabinus woman was sheared off and its toes in the process, and a toe and second toe of the Roman soldier abducting her were broken off cleanly. The student were putting up placards with slogans such as "Women's liberation" and "Photography is 'Mama What is it?'"

Nixon in New York
NEW YORK, Nov. 24 (AP)—President Nixon and members of his family arrived here this afternoon to spend a "private family weekend."

Lynch, Heath Meet in London On Future of North Ireland

(Continued from Page 1)
Kingdom, and Ireland are scheduled to enter the European Economic Community Jan. 1.

Peron Puts His Bets Down

BUENOS AIRES, Nov. 24 (AP)—Former President Juan D. Peron, has purchased two tickets in the weekly soccer lottery, Peronist sources said today.

They said one betting card was for 32 pesos (\$3.20) and the other for 48 pesos (\$4.80). About \$3 million is received in bets each week, and a third of this amount goes for prizes with the bulk of the rest earmarked for public health and housing.

Usually there are half a dozen to several dozen winners, who come close to guessing the winners in 13 games.

Olympic Terrorists Blame Israeli Deaths on Germans

BEIRUT, Nov. 24 (AP)—Three of the Palestinian guerrillas involved in the Munich Olympic massacre charged today that the West German authorities double-crossed them and "deliberately forced us to kill the 11 Israeli athletes."

"We never intended to kill any of the hostages," declared one of the three in an interview with the Beirut newspaper An Nahar.

The paper quoted Ibrahim Badran as saying, "The purpose of the operation was to secure the release of the Palestinian guerrillas in Israeli prisons . . . to attract world attention to the Palestine cause and to host the Palestinian flag rather than Israeli corpses on the Olympic flagpole."

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"I would envisage such a council operating as to help both parts of the country

Accord on Open Debate

Helsinki Conference Agree
on Eight Points of Procedure

HELSINKI, Nov. 24 (AP)—The Helsinki Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe today agreed on eight points of procedure for the conference, plus the United States, Canada, should go about organizing a conference on security cooperation in Europe, but delegates at the preparatory talks here failed to get together on how much of the work would be done.

They could settle on what to do if they needed someone to do instead of chairman and Tosterman, a Finnish foreign ministry official, he was elected yesterday by acclamation.

Propaganda Battles
The Helsinki Conference, the United States has often taken the position that open meetings lead to propaganda battles more than work.

It was agreed that the final session meeting, like the ceremonial session Wednesday, would be open. Reporters are not actually admitted to see diplomats gather around the round table, but viewed it through a television screen.

There was a polite clash between Russians and Romanians at independence within an alliance. Romania belongs to the United Nations Warsaw Pact, but it takes an independent line on foreign affairs.

There was general agreement that countries should participate on a basis of equality and independence. Mr. Li proposed the addition of the word "regardless of whether or not they belong to an alliance" to the agreement.

Soviet Ambassador Viktor Maltsev replied that there was no value to such a phrase, as there was no reason to say that membership in an alliance limits a country's independence, he said.

He delegate said that Mr. Maltsev's example: the Soviet on belongs to an alliance, but independence is not limited.

Inns Recognize
Both Germanys

HELSINKI, Nov. 24 (UPI)—The Helsinki Conference today formally recognized both Germanys, becoming the first Western country to recognize East Germany.

The unilateral Finnish decision to recognize both East and West German states was taken at a meeting this morning held over by President Urho Kekkonen.

Immediately after the meeting, Finnish Minister Ahti Karjalainen attached similar wording to the West German Foreign Minister Walter Scheel and East German Foreign Minister Otto Jager.

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The Romanian phrase was not included.

Other points adopted were:
• Each country has one representative, but he can delegate his power to speak.

• The Finnish government will furnish technical services.

• Decisions are to be made only by consensus that is, by unanimous consent.

• Working groups can be created, but only by consensus.

• No official minutes will be kept.

• These rules can be amended only by consensus.

Although the questions of procedure appeared minor, and the Russians urged today that they be completed quickly, they were of intense interest to the participating diplomats. The decisions made now will serve as precedents when, as expected, the conference itself opens next June.

The next consultation meeting Monday will take up the question of publicity and of Mr. Tosterman's assistant.

One delegate called the publicity matter "bloody silly." He pointed out that whatever is decided, the national delegations will find some way to make their positions known. Any statement made by the chairman would have to be approved by the meeting anyhow, he added.

The Romanians started the problem of the assistant by refusing to accept another plan. They insisted that the job, if it has to be filled at all, should be rotated among all participants.

The participants have the week-end to discuss the merits of three possible methods of rotation.

Another issue hovering at the edge of the meeting was raised by the interest of Algeria and Tunisia in the meeting. An Algerian spokesman said that it was possible that an Algerian representative would be permitted to address the meeting, but delegates called this highly unlikely.

Waldheim Grants
Observer Status
To East Germany

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Nov. 24 (UPI)—Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim today granted East Germany observer status at the United Nations, a UN spokesman said.

The spokesman said that Mr. Waldheim sent a telegram to Otto Winzer, the foreign minister of the German Democratic Republic, accepting such a mission.

Mr. Waldheim's action came within hours after he received a formal application from Mr. Winzer.

There is no provision in the UN Charter for observer status of states and the granting of such status is up to the secretary-general. States desiring observer status must be members of at least one UN specialized agency.

East Germany qualified when it was accepted as member of UNESCO earlier this week.

West Germany has been a UN observer since 1953.

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ROMAN HOLIDAY—Christmas is coming and the merchants on the Via Borgognona have spruced up their street with potted plants, a green carpet and small fountains.

Supreme Court's Guidelines

U.S. Judges' Power Widened
By New Rules of Evidence

By Warren Weaver Jr.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 24 (NYT)—New rules of evidence issued for the federal court system by the Supreme Court this week give more discretion to judges to admit evidence in both civil and criminal cases where access had previously been restricted both by statute and court ruling.

The set of rules, issued without fanfare Monday, would be the first to apply uniformly across the country. They are designed to open up the judicial process to more relevant information.

In the words of one lawyer familiar with the code, "The old rules said: 'Nothing is admissible except the following.' The new rules say: 'Everything is admissible except the following.' It's a whole new attitude."

Some of the rules seem likely to generate considerable controversy. These include a relaxation of the traditional ban on receiving hearsay evidence and establishment of a "secret state" system that denies the courts access to information whose disclosure the government regards as "contrary to the public interest."

In Effect in 1973
The new code was largely drafted by an advisory committee of the U.S. Judicial Conference, headed by Albert E. Jenner Jr., a Chicago lawyer. It was officially promulgated this week by the Supreme Court and will go into effect next July 1 if Congress does not take any contrary action.

The rules are expected to have considerable impact on the state courts, although they do not apply there. Codes of civil and criminal procedure for the federal courts issued earlier by the Judicial Conference were widely copied at the state level in the interest of uniformity.

Until now, there have been no uniform evidence rules for the federal courts. Often one rule prevails in one jurisdiction and another in the adjoining one. In many areas, the courts have tried to operate under a series of judicial interpretations that had never been harmonized or codified.

During seven years of study and drafting, the Jenner committee changed several major rules of evidence that have generally been observed in federal courts.

For example, the new rules permit a much wider and less contrived use of expert testimony, authorized witnesses with "specialized knowledge" to appear and explain the principles of their field without necessarily providing an opinion on the case before the court.

This is likely to reduce considerably the use of the "hypothesis question" under which a lawyer sought from a psychiatrist or other expert his opinion on a sanity question or another technical matter by constructing a question—sometimes taking an hour or more—that incorporated all the evidence before the court.

Another major change involves opening up the cross-examination process in trials. Under the old rules, a lawyer could cross-examine only on subjects raised with the same witness in direct examination by his own lawyer.

Under the new rules, there is no such restriction, although the judge has discretion to limit questioning if it wanders too far afield.

No provision is made for a privilege protecting doctor-patient conversations, although many states recognize it, but a new immunity is established for communications between psychotherapists and their patients.

There is no rule to protect confidential conversations between a reporter and a news source. An official close to the Jenner committee's deliberations said: "No one wanted it."

Administrative and consular personnel. Over-all, more than 25,000 Americans were attached to U.S. missions around the world in mid-1972.

Mr. Macomber said that the State Department is now the smallest of the regular federal departments, with a total of about 10,000 Americans on the payroll at home and abroad and with a budget this year of nearly \$800 million.

"We are about the size of the Library of Congress," he said.

Search for Boggs
Is Called Off
After 39 Days

ANCHORAGE, Alaska, Nov. 24 (AP)—Air Force officials said today that the 39-day search for the light aircraft carrying House Majority Leader Hale Boggs, D-La., and three others has been suspended.

The twin-engine Cessna-310 disappeared the morning of Oct. 16 on a 1 1/2-hour flight from Anchorage to Juneau.

The Air Force said the search would be reopened if any new clues or any new significant information was uncovered.

Aboard the plane with Rep. Boggs were Alaska's lone congressman, Nick Begich; Russell L. Brown, an aide to Rep. Begich, and Don E. Jenz, the pilot.

Since the search began, military and private aircraft have flown more than 3,600 hours and covered more than 325,000 square miles along the 800-mile flight path. Along the campaign tour for Rep. Boggs, who won re-election Nov. 7, Rep. Boggs also was re-elected.

U.S. Hijack Talks
With Cuba Delayed

WASHINGTON, Nov. 24 (AP)—The start of talks between the United States and Cuba on airline hijacking problems has been delayed apparently because of a communications problem between the Swiss Embassies in Washington and Havana, U.S. officials said today.

They said it was their understanding that technical problems were delaying communications between the Swiss officials in the two capitals. Switzerland represents American interests in Cuba and will serve as the link in the negotiations on ending hijacking.

His 13 percent figure includes

India Bars
Airspace to
U.S. Military
Prohibits MAC
World Shuttle

By William J. Drummond

NEW DELHI, Nov. 24.—The Indian government has permanently closed its airspace to the U.S. Military Airlift Command's round-the-world shuttle service, it has been learned.

After 23 years, New Delhi has withdrawn permission for the regularly scheduled military flights to use Indian airspace.

Cool, adversary roles in Indo-American relations grew out of the East Pakistan-Bangladesh crisis of last year.

New Delhi's justification for stopping the military overflights is that the Americans should not enjoy conveniences not accorded to other foreign missions.

The United States had acquired these conveniences during the heyday of big aid programs and grain shipments.

Foreign Minister Swaran Singh said in Parliament today that India and the United States are discussing ways to improve their relations, AP reported. Contacts have been made through their diplomatic missions and the two foreign offices, Mr. Singh said, and "bilateral relations have naturally been among the subjects discussed. The government expects such contacts to continue in the future."

MAC, the successor of the old Military Air Transport Service, had been flying two C-141 aircraft a week to New Delhi. One aircraft circled the globe traveling east, the other west. These planes were used mainly by military or other government personnel hopping from post to post.

When New Delhi decided in October not to renew the overflight permission, which had been routinely granted every three months since July 5, 1949, a gap was left in the MAC air-traffic pattern. The stop to the west of Delhi is Karachi and the next one to the east is Bangkok.

The four-engine C-141 jet transport has the range to fly nonstop from Karachi, around Cape Comorin, avoiding India, and on to Bangkok. But this long flight is considered impractical.

For the time being MAC is flying east from Charleston, S.C., to Madrid and turning back. The other MAC flight leaves Travis Air Force Base, Fairfield, Calif., and goes as far as Bangkok before turning back.

There is no doubt that the United States has lost a convenience, but the resulting problems are not judged to be critical by U.S. Embassy sources. Money will now have to be paid to commercial airlines to get official personnel to certain places. Occasional shipments of perishables for the American community in New Delhi will probably cease.

Embassy sources display more resignation than real annoyance. This contrasts sharply to the reaction last April when the Indian government permanently grounded the personal airplane of American Ambassador Kenneth B. Keating. Mr. Keating was bitter about the incident. It was a touchy topic with him until the day he departed India last July.

The intention of MAC flights is seen by embassy sources as a logical and inevitable follow-up to the grounding of Mr. Keating's plane.

Los Angeles Times

Italians Publish Nude Photos
Said to Be of Jacqueline Onassis

ROME, Nov. 24 (Reuters)—An Italian magazine, Playmen, today published nine pages of full-color nude photographs that it said had been taken of Mrs. Jacqueline Onassis while she was on the Greek island of Skopelos.

The magazine gave no information about how the photographers had managed to break security at the island home of Aristotle Onassis, who married the former Mrs. Jacqueline Kennedy in 1968, five years after the assassination of President John F. Kennedy.

But according to a report in the Milan daily Il Giorno, an international group of 10 photographers, including some Italians, worked from January, 1971, until last spring to obtain the pictures.

It quoted rumors that the money paid for the photographs in Italy was between \$50,000 and \$75,000.

According to Il Giorno, the photographers used underwater diving gear and waterproof cameras. The newspaper reported some narrow escapes from Mr. Onassis's guards—including an occasion when one photographer, to avoid being seen, stayed underwater until he was half-drowned.

CBS Says It Is Not Yet Hurt
Financially by 3-Week Strike

By Michael C. Jensen

NEW YORK, Nov. 24 (NYT)—The Columbia Broadcasting System faces serious operating problems in keeping its television programs on the air, but has not yet suffered any financial losses despite a 22-day-old strike by its technicians' union, Arthur R. Taylor, president of CBS, said yesterday.

"The financial impact comes when we can no longer get the programming on the air, and as of this moment it is going on," Mr. Taylor said.

The CBS president said a decision to take the strike rather than accede to union demands was made by the company's top management, which includes himself, William S. Paley, the board chairman, and Frank Stanton, the vice-chairman.

Mr. Taylor said television cameras were being run by people who had never before handled such equipment, and "it produces some real operating stresses."

Holiday Halls Talks
The strike by Local 1212 of the Radio and Television Broadcast Engineers, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, which represents cameramen, sound men and other technicians, continued yesterday. Mediation sessions were interrupted for the Thanksgiving holiday.

Mr. Taylor, who became president of CBS four months ago, said a preliminary study showed that the technicians' strike, which began Nov. 3, has not had an appreciable effect on the company's finances.

Because of payroll savings, it might even have produced a slight "plus" for the company, he said.

CBS has been threatened with a temporary loss of some of its star performers and newsmen. Their American Federation of Television and Radio Artists—AFTRA—tried to have its members honor the technicians' strike.

Officials said the cases were closed because of a Florida law that requires all misdemeanor cases to be brought to court within 90 days. The state had until yesterday to prosecute the cases.

Barbara Slack, 19, was convicted Monday of disorderly conduct. Judge C. F. Rubiera imposed no sentence, but ordered Miss Slack to report back to him in three months.

Most of those arrested during the convention protests were released on bond, in most cases set at \$10.

Los Angeles Times

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The Foreign Policy of Economics

President Nixon is now preparing himself for the possibility that economics and trade will be the largest part of his foreign policy next year. He is dissatisfied with the way that this government makes up its mind on foreign economic issues, and he is right about that. But reorganizing the bureaucracy is the least interesting part of the overhaul that he is now undertaking. The essential question is not the precise flow of the paperwork, or the relationship between the State Department and the Treasury. It is the strength and the stamina of this administration to pursue the President's admirable and repeated declarations in favor of free and expanding trade throughout the world.

World trade is a highly uncomfortable subject for governments and the men who run them. The fluctuations of imports and exports mean jobs at home. They affect levels of earnings and standards of living. The other aspects of foreign policy, from Peking to SALT, hardly touch the daily life of the nation. But the rules that govern the commerce in shoes and television sets are another matter altogether.

The secretary of commerce, Mr. Peterson, suggested in a recent speech that Mr. Nixon's sudden change of economic direction last year prepared the world for a new economic equilibrium of competition and rising production. One hopes so. But it ought not be entirely forgotten that last year's new policy was accompanied by a sudden stiff surtax on imports, and loud threats of a trade war. The period of the surtax was also the period of squeezing new quota restrictions on textile imports from the Japanese, and further import quotas to protect the sluggish American steel industry. The surtax was lifted at the end of the year, but the quotas are still very much with us. The principle of free trade is simple. The practice is more difficult.

One of the reasons that it has become very difficult indeed lately is the enormous confusion within the government over American basic purposes. It is not clear to our trading partners, or to foreign businessmen, or even to the various branches of the United States government, precisely what the administration is driving toward. Mr. Peterson accurately observed that the United States has traditionally treated the world economy as a second-rate issue, safe for all but the technicians to ignore. Suddenly it is a first-rate issue.

The disorganization within the government itself has now reached a point at which foreign diplomats here complain bitterly of taking economic inquiries to the State Department only to be told that Commerce is handling them; and being told at Commerce that it's a Treasury matter; and hearing along the way that the real holdup is in one of the congressional committees, or perhaps even at the White House. Without large guiding rules that everyone can see, each narrow case is fought over and settled individually on terms that usually depend on the political forces involved.

Put broadly, the real question is how much foreign competition the United States is now willing to run. But the answer depends very greatly on the rules, and whether most Americans are willing to accept them as fair. Those rules now have to be worked out, and the process is just about to begin. It will take place in a counterpoint between Congress and two separate international negotiations, one on money and the other on trade. The congressional debate will begin as soon as the administration introduces its trade legislation early next year. Managing this process will be an extraordinary test of Mr. Nixon's political skill.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

Visas for Ideas?

Well before the end of the 1970s, a major technological development is likely to revolutionize world communications. It takes the form of a new generation of communications satellites that will be able to transmit radio and television broadcasts directly to home receivers, eliminating steps which now put barriers between satellite transmissions and mass audiences all over the world.

In the light of history, it was hardly surprising to find the Soviet Union earlier this year announcing its unhappiness at the prospect of direct people-to-people communication via satellite. Moscow has even hinted broadly that it intends to destroy satellites broadcasting to the Soviet audience ideas the Kremlin does not approve. What is surprising—and dismaying—is the recent majority vote by a UNESCO committee in Paris backing a similarly restrictive philosophy. The UNESCO committee has come out, in effect, for giving every country censorship right over what satellites may and may not broadcast to the people of each receiving country. The effect of the com-

mittee's vote is to establish in international law the concept of visas for ideas.

A host of rationalizations has been offered in an embarrassed effort to justify this effort to legitimize censorship of the global air waves. The French, for example, are reported to be worried that the English language may overwhelm French in France and its former colonies. The hobgoblin of a satellite devoted to nothing but pornographic television programs has been raised in some quarters.

But all such objections are unconvincing for believers in maximum freedom of exchange for ideas. There is no reason why an international analogue of this country's Federal Communications Commission should not lay down basic ground rules—far short of censorship—to govern direct satellite broadcasts to homes. Only regimes afraid to expose their peoples to free competition in ideas can back the restrictive provision voted at the meeting of UNESCO, an organization which up to now has had a proud record of encouraging the free flow of ideas.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

Belgium's Language Problems

The resignation of Gaston Eyskens's coalition government follows a pattern familiar in Belgium. Each time a government is formed, its members set out to try to resolve the issue which brought down the previous government. And each time their good intentions fall short. The average life of governments in Belgium is a mere 20 months. The issue which threatens them is the old familiar language problem. Its very persistence shows that regional differences—of custom, manners or language—are very far from being flattened out or "harmonized" within the European community.

No one can doubt, looking at the example of Belgium, that all the deep and cherished differences, some healthy and others less so, which exist among European peoples will continue to color our common culture.

—From the Times (London).

Immigration and Britain

It would be manifestly unjust if, in accordance to the Common Market, Britain were to give European immigrants an advantage over those from the Commonwealth, whatever their origin, in obtaining permission to live and work in the country. Critics have justifiably pointed out that many Commonwealth citizens have fought two World Wars and it would be invidious in the extreme if

allens against whom Britain and its allies fought were now to be given priority.

Commonwealth citizens holding British passports, and this includes many from Hong Kong, should not be at a disadvantage compared with Europeans. This would amount to a breach of faith and disavowal of the nationality that Britain has conferred willingly in the past upon its colonial and Commonwealth subjects.

—From the South China Morning Post (Hong Kong).

Andreotti Seems in Control

Despite a spate of troubles in Italy, Mr. Andreotti seems to be in control. He appealed earlier this week for a "period of tranquility" which sounds a bit wistful at a time when three million people are out on strike. Virtually all the strikes, however, are demonstrations in support of new national contracts. The outlook therefore is not so bad as it looks. In recent months the parliament have come to respect the prime minister's adroitness for handling awkward situations. The major problems remain, and the worst of them is inflation. The approaching round of wage increases will make matters worse. In this context it seems curious that Mr. Andreotti should have chosen to increase ministerial salaries, almost doubling his own pay in the process.

—From the Times (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

November 25, 1897
WASHINGTON, D.C.—Mr. Gage, the Secretary of the Treasury, has been in New York explaining the currency proposals to be set forth in Mr. McKinley's message. Generally, they were approved by the financial circles. All the reforms recommended tend towards the maintenance of a gold standard, as, for instance, the proposal in the Treasury a gold reserve of \$125,000,000 and that no paper money should be in exchange for gold.

Fifty Years Ago

November 25, 1822
NEW YORK—A Shakespeare wave is coming for the stage. Following the announcement yesterday that both Miss Jane Cowl and Miss Ethel Barrymore are rehearsing the role of Juliet in two different productions of the same play, it was announced today that Miss Marjorie Rambeau intends to play Rosalind in "As You Like It," while Miss Florence Reed wants to do Katherine in "The Taming of the Shrew," and there is also supposed to be a new production of "Henry V."



The Tyranny of Words

By James Reston

WASHINGTON—In the brutal language of politics, not only men and women but words lose their reputations. The word "appeasement," for example, was a casualty of World War II, and in the present struggle between freedom and authority in America, "permissive" and "permissiveness" have come to mean weakness or slackness of human character and a menace to the Republic.

This was not what these words originally meant. Even the latest American Heritage Dictionary of the English Language says the word "appease" means "to bring peace, to placate, soothe, to satisfy or relieve"—in other words, to do what every sensible family does to hold things together.

But since Neville Chamberlain in the tragic struggle at Munich before the last world war, "appeasement" has come to mean making dishonorable concessions to evil men to have your hide for a little while. And "permissive" is now going through the same transformation from meaning "lenient, tolerant, permitting discretion..." to meaning the disgrace of all traditional values and an invitation to moral and political chaos.

Orwell Essay

George Orwell noted this connection between the imprecision of language and the corruption of politics long ago. In a brilliant essay on "Politics and the English Language," he said: "A man may take to drink because he feels himself to be a failure, and then fall all the more completely because he drinks."

It is rather the same thing that is happening to the English language. It becomes ugly and inaccurate because our thoughts are foolish, but the slovenliness of our language makes it easier for us to have foolish thoughts. If thought corrupts language, language can also corrupt thought. This may very well be what is happening now here in America. President Nixon, after his spectacular victory in this month's election, has committed himself to a battle in his second term against "permissiveness" in the nation. He has said we are slack and indulgent. He has even been bold enough to say that his own administration is loose and overindulgent, and needs to be trimmed down, and no fair-minded person could dispute him on the point.

But in the process, he has been very imprecise and partisan in defining a very good point. He has left the country with the impression that he thinks the welfare system is a mess, which it is, that the militant young women blacks and university professors have affronted the comfortable American middle-class majority, which they have, and therefore that he must try in his second term to put an end to this "permissiveness."

It is ironic that Nixon has emerged from his landslide victory calling for change and moral reformation, which was the theme of his defeated opponent in the election campaign, but he is fighting "permissiveness" on very narrow grounds.

'Shape Up'

He is saying that the welfare system is slack and corrupt, and that the poor, the young and the noisy blacks, women, and dissenters in the universities, press, television, and even in the business community should "shape

up," and back the President when he makes tough decisions.

But he doesn't carry the good fight against selfishness and permissiveness all the way. He is for disciplining the cheaters on welfare but not for disciplining cheaters in business. He is against "throwing dollars" at the problems of health, education, and welfare, but he is throwing dollars at the problems of defense at the Pentagon, and buying a volunteer defense force with a rising Pentagon budget of more than \$80 billion a year.

Nixon will be 60 years old in January before his inauguration for a second term. He knows more than most about the "permissiveness" of his own generation. He is undoubtedly right in calling for more authority, discipline and sacrifice, but this probably means more taxes and austerity for the comfortable middle class that elected him for a second term, and so far he has not called on them to sacrifice.

He is against permissiveness, which he defines as weakness, to be blackmailed by the welfare poor, and weak accommodation with young dissenters, but he is permissive with the most wasteful military establishment in history at the Pentagon, permissive with defense contractors, permissive with his political allies at the

Watergate, and permissive with the fund-raisers who financed his re-election.

In short, the President is in danger of debasing his own principle. Very few people in this town would argue against his cry for more discipline in American life, but to be effective, it has to be applied across the board, not only on welfare policy but on tax policy. Words have to be used accurately to have effective meaning. If Nixon is to use his second term to bring an end to "permissiveness" meaning slackness, selfishness, then, to be effective, it has to be applied to the permissiveness of the rich and the comfortable majority as well as to the poor.

The young did not invent permissiveness. It is all around us at the top of the government and business and the professions, presided over by aging men, who practice the slackness they deplore in the young.

Given this situation, it is odd that Nixon uses these words and principles so casually. He has won a great victory, and now has a chance to make a new beginning. But if he is going to start it with a moral crusade against permissiveness, he is probably going to have to apply it to the rich and the middle class as well as to the poor.

Of Law and Men

By Anthony Lewis

The Popkin case shows the danger of treating legal issues in terms of abstract power, of abstractions. It argues that the law should look at the real social interests involved in a dispute and try to balance them.

Just last term in the Supreme Court the press argued, in the case of *U.S. vs. Caldwell*, that it was entitled to a special, absolute privilege against testifying in criminal cases. I wondered at the time why the public—or constitutional—interest would be different if a Ralph Nader were trying to protect his sources. The Popkin affair makes clear that the public also may have a compelling interest in protecting the confidences of scholars.

Vague Assurances

Unfortunately the Supreme Court decided the *Caldwell* case in terms of power. A 5-to-4 majority held that the government's general authority to compel testimony overrode the First Amendment claim of the press. The majority gave some vague assurances of protection against abuse of the inquisitorial power. But the lower courts, as in the Popkin case, have understandably read the decision as a broad charter for prosecutors.

We can see now that the problem was really a different one, the duty of the courts more delicate. Judges should have to weigh two different claims when the contempt process is used to compel testimony.

One is the claim of privacy. The nature of the particular claimant—reporter, professor or what—is less important than a common-sense view of the social interest involved. In the Popkin case that is strong: The United States especially relies on the integrity of its university community for ideas to break out of the received wisdom that has left

GOP Grumbling Richard M. Nixon As Party Leader

By Kenneth Crawford

WASHINGTON—Assessing the consequences, many influential Republicans seem to be about as unhappy with President Nixon's electoral victory as their Democratic opposite numbers are with Sen. McGovern's defeat. Republican unhappiness derives from the feeling that Mr. Nixon was so determined to score a vindictive triumph for himself and his administration that he was indifferent to the welfare of his own party and that his neglect will prove costly.

Grumbling about the President's failure to campaign vigorously for Republicans at the Congressional and state levels started long before election day. The grumbling surfaced in public complaint when the vote count revealed that Democrats had emerged from the Nixon sweep still in firm control of both branches of Congress and most state governments.

Sen. Peter H. Dominick of Colorado, chairman of the Senate Republican Campaign Committee, told the Associated Press that party unity had been severely damaged by the nature of the campaign. He said he doubted that Mr. Nixon realized the depth of resentment among Republican senators. It will not be easy, Sen. Dominick predicted, for the White House to invoke party loyalty in behalf of its legislative recommendations in the next Congress.

Similar sentiments were expressed by other Republican office holders. Sen. Lowell Welker Jr. of Connecticut, for example, said the Republicans should never again split responsibility between the National Committee and a separate organization devoted to the single objective of electing a President, as it did this time by permitting Senator and independent operation of the Committee for the Re-election of the President.

What eats at the Republicans more than the President's self-imposed isolation from the Congressional campaigns is the least-and-famine way the party's finances were handled. The presidential campaign feasted and some of the Congressional campaigns starved. The Committee for the Re-election of the President, it is charged, monopolized the big contributions and spent them for its own single-minded purpose. Heavy contributions, when solicited by Congressional candidates, were often less than, or not paid, they had done what they could—for the President.

Republican politicians are realistic enough to understand why Mr. Nixon chose to campaign as he did. As the nominee of the minority party, he had to court Democratic and independent voters. The way to do this was to play down party "nationalism." By bucking entrenched Democratic senators or lacking Republican long shots, Mr. Nixon might have discouraged the ticket-splitting that gave him his big majority.

Moreover, the President was obligated to several Democratic senators, most notably Sen. James O. Eastland of Mississippi, chairman of the Judiciary Committee, for past favors, and counted upon them for future cooperation.

The President had personal reasons, too, for restraining a fire-horse instinct as McGovern tried to ignite his temper by causing his administration of corruption and war mongering, the Congressional campaign 1970, Mr. Nixon barnstormed country inveighing against corruption and disorder. The result was a backlash of resentment helpful to the Democrats. One experience this kind was enough. His tactic was to float, wrapped in the buoyant aura of the presidency, above the battle.

Whether an active campaign by his party's candidates would be done much good this year, questionable in any case, 1 Republican critics concede that the few casual donors of support for other candidates accomplished nothing, not even in Rhode Island where the polls indicated that Republican John Chafee, a Nixon appointee as Secretary of the Navy had a chance of unseating Democratic Sen. Claiborne Pell.

Granting all this, disgruntled Republicans still wonder what a spirited presidential effort might have saved Republican Sen. Gordon Allott of Colorado Jack Miller of Iowa and Max Baucus of Montana, all expectedly victimized by Democratic challengers. Toward the end of the campaign, with 11 polls accurately indicating a Nixon torrent, the complainers insist Mr. Nixon could have afforded to spend some of his prestige as the Committee to Re-Elect the President could have spared some of its dollars to help fellow Republicans.

It is an anomalous situation that finds Mr. Nixon, the ultimate Republican loyalist, accused of fellow partisanship, of nonfeasance or malfeasance as party leader. He huckstered the Republicans cause from one end of the count to the other in every campaign between 1946, when he first ran to Congress, and 1972, when he finally collected the wages of his own exertions. He made the anyone else, blew into it party after the Goldwater debacle of 1964.

How long the immediate post-election resentments will endure and what effect they will have on Mr. Nixon's second-term operations can't be judged until the new Congress convenes in January and settles down to business. Foreign affairs, once the Vietnam cease-fire is planned down, Congress's power to interfere will be minimal, especially if the Nixon-Kissinger manipulations continue to be successful.

Not Great Enough

But in domestic affairs, even the President's program is principally negative—involving liquidation of left-over Great Society enterprises and dismantling the bureaucracy that runs them—degrees of congressional cooperation will be needed. The power of the presidency are great but not great enough to reorganize the executive branch and to forward with the kind of federal dispersal of power Mr. Nixon seems to have in mind.

Any President, in his dealings with Congress, possesses means persuasion that have little to do with amiable relations. But good will helps as it will hinder. At the moment it appears that Mr. Nixon will be more hindered than helped, even by members of his own party.

Letters

Air Piracy Remedy?

An editorial, "To Curb Hijacks, Improve Ties With Cuba" (Herald Tribune, Nov. 15) advocates some recognition of Cuba as a remedy for hijackings.

As far as I can see, the remedy would be to make it impossible for inspectors to board planes. All that is to be done is to have cleared has been taken a firm jail term for them—perils, no nonsense. In other words, define the responsibility and then enforce it.

LEON BROCK
Lausanne, Switzerland.

The International Herald Tribune welcomes letters from readers. Short letters have a better chance of being published. All letters are subject to condensation for space reasons. Anonymous letters will not be considered for publication. Writers may request that their letters be signed only with initials, but preference will be given to those fully signed and bearing their writer's complete address.

In His 'New Society'

Marcos Pledges Protection To Philippines Businessmen

MANILA, Nov. 24 (AP).—President Ferdinand E. Marcos promised the nation's leading businessmen today that their profits and businesses will be protected under his "new society."

But he also said the business sector will have to assume new responsibilities for equalizing income and opportunities in the Philippines.

Mr. Marcos admitted that since martial law was implemented Sept. 22, stagnation has appeared in business because of uncertainties about his objectives.

Speaking at the Malacanang Presidential Palace before the Chambers of Commerce, Industry and Agriculture and other leading businessmen, the 65-year-old president said, "We must destroy rumor-mongering, speculation and hesitation, which are destructive of positive business and government."

"The government does not and has never contemplated doing anything to subvert the enterprise and to make it anything other than a real and useful part of our democratic system," Mr. Marcos said.

Government Takeovers
He acknowledged, however, that some uncertainty has occurred because of the government takeover of the supervision of several major companies, including the Manila Electric Co., the Philippine Long Distance Telephone Co. and the Philippine National Railways Corp.

In seeking the cooperation of businessmen in his revolution to "democratize wealth and property," Mr. Marcos announced three new decrees: a general amnesty on unpaid taxes and new taxes on liquor and cigarettes. The amnesty will require an unquestioned payment of 10 percent of all previously undeclared taxes and a 40 percent settlement in overdue back taxes if settled before the end of January.

"God help those who don't take advantage of this," Mr. Marcos said.

He said new tax investigative bodies with full powers to check into business records are being established to deal with those who do not comply.

Martial law was established to "dismantle the armed force of rebellion" and "to eradicate the social causes of that rebellion," the president said.

Mr. Marcos said one of the chief causes was the wide gap between rich and poor. "This must be redressed now. This is the purpose of the new order," he said.

"This is a firm commitment. If justice is given, it will be given to everyone."

"Equitable distribution of the benefits of progress must be enjoyed more widely than in years past."

He added, "We will in no way hamper, defeat or destroy the initiative of the private sector."

Britain, Iceland Meet Monday on Fishing Dispute

LONDON, Nov. 24 (Reuters).—Talk between British and Icelandic ministers will open in Reykjavik on Monday on the fishing limits dispute despite recent incidents between British trawlers and Icelandic gunboats, British officials said today.

The British team, which is striving for an interim solution, will be led by Lady Tweedsmuir, minister of state at the Foreign Office.

The dispute is over Iceland's unilateral extension of its fishing limits from 12 to 50 miles last Sept. 1. Britain and West Germany maintain this extension violates international law.

In the latest incident, off Iceland's northwest coast, an Icelandic Coast Guard vessel, the Odinn, cut the tracking wires of a British trawler. British trawling men attacked Icelandic gunboats and three sevens, and bolts at them, Icelandic officials said.



Ferdinand Marcos

Armed Man Holds Plane At Frankfurt

Canadian Stewardess Is Only Hostage

FRANKFURT, Nov. 24 (UPI).—A gunman with "an East European accent" kidnapped a stewardess aboard a parked airplane today and threatened to dynamite the plane unless Germany returned a Czech defector, accused of murder, to Prague.

The defector, Lubomir Adamica, 23, is in German custody awaiting trial.

The gunman, holding the stewardess at gunpoint on board an Air Canada plane, said he wanted this man brought to the plane and returned to Prague. The Czechs want him for murder.

The police said the man had given them 24 hours to hand over a Czech who allegedly shot and killed a Czech pilot during a skyjacking-defection to West Germany in June.

The man, Lubomir Adamica, 23, is awaiting trial.

The gunman, holding the stewardess at gunpoint, said he wanted Mr. Adamica brought to the Air Canada plane and returned to Prague, where the Czechs have charged him with murder.

Otherwise, they reported, he had dynamite in a box and would use it to blow up the plane at Rhein-Main airport. It held only him and the Air Canada stewardess, Margit Sommer, 31, officials said.

The police surrounded the plane and police chief Knut Mueller bargained with the man. He was described as about 50 years old and said to speak German with "an East European accent."

An Air Canada spokesman, Dieter Gramatzki, said the man had boarded the plane disguised in overalls as a workman just before it was due to take off for Montreal. Coincidentally, he said, all 21 passengers had been removed shortly before because a woman passenger said she thought another passenger "looked suspicious."

According to police records, 12 Czechs are in prison or in pretrial custody in the hijacking of Czechoslovak planes to West Germany.

British Living Standard Called 30 Years Behind That of U.S.

LONDON, Nov. 24 (AP).—The British will take until the year 2001 to catch up with the present living standards of Americans, an official report said today.

The report, commissioned by the Ministry of Posts and Telecommunications to gauge post-office needs 30 years hence, drew a picture of Britain with 20 percent more people turning out and consuming far more goods than now.

Colin Leicester, head of the research team producing the computerized long-range forecast, said the predictions were made "with the heroic assumption that no further major disruption will occur."

The main forecasts in the publication, entitled "Britain 2001 AD," were that:

● There will be a car for every two people compared with one for every two households at present.

● Britain's working week will shorten by half a day to four and a half days, and annual vacations may average seven weeks.

● Annual economic growth will rise from the current 2 1/4 percent a year to 3.6 percent, and the average British household will be pulling in as much cash a week as the average American family does now.

● Britain's population, now 55.3 million, will be 66.5 million. The report added that every household will have at least one telephone, and people at the turn of the century will be writing fewer letters.

Italians Going to the Polls To Choose Local Officials

ROME, Nov. 24 (AP).—Four million Italians go to the polls Sunday in regional elections providing the first electoral sounding since Premier Giulio Andreotti's government took office last June.

Italy's sagging economy and rising cost of living are the main issues before the voters.

Because of the significance of the election as a weathervane, Mr. Andreotti has campaigned hard across Italy in quest of support for the parties of his centrist coalition government.

"The parties of the government are asking for a sign of support for our work of construction and reconstruction—difficult but not impossible," he told a campaign rally recently in Novara.

Local elections will be held in about 1,000 districts—in regions, provinces, cities and towns. In addition, voters in the French-speaking region of Valle d'Aosta will pick two representatives to the national parliament to replace two dead men elected in the May 7-8 national elections.

Died in Car Accident
These two men were killed in a car accident two weeks before the election but their names remained on the ballot and the voters put them in office. The results won't affect the balance in parliament.

30 Jailed Czechs Lose Appeals on Subversion Trials

PRAGUE, Nov. 24 (Reuters).—Thirty Czechoslovak liberals sent to prison in a series of subversion trials last summer have had appeals of their sentences rejected by the Supreme Court, usually reliable sources said today.

Three of the 46 persons convicted have had sentences cut as a result of appeals. They are Anna Sabatova, three and a half years reduced to three years, her brother Vaclav, 25, whose two-year term was suspended for three years, and Karel Cefka, two years reduced to 18 months.

Most of the 13 others received suspended prison sentences and did not appeal, the sources said.

Among the unsuccessful appellants were Prof. Milan Rubeš, former head of the Communist party's higher-education college, former member of the Central Committee and once a friend of the party leader, Gustav Husak. Prof. Rubeš received six and a half years.

Another is Prof. Jaroslav Sabata, former party chief in Brno and a leading theoretician of the liberal era, whose six-and-a-half-year sentence was confirmed, as was a two-and-a-half-year term passed on his son Jan.

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Around the European Galleries and Museums

Rome

Margherita Benetti, Recent Etchings. Galleria Rizzoli, 76 Via Veneto, Rome.

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and unaffected, she has always sought an expression of her own. Her compositional diversity is great: apparitions, meandering texture, sudden bursts of small marks hint at autumn hazes, star clusters, imaginary cities.

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gherita Benetti does it all by herself from first line through inking and printing. That is why her etchings are complete works and all the more timeless for their gentle poetry and depth of feeling.

Tenth National Quadriennale di Art. Palazzo Delle Esposizioni,

194 Via Nazionale, Rome, to Dec. 31.

That figurative art may be off to a new start in Italy is amply demonstrated in this giant show which, in some ways, also reflects the international situation of art. The exhibition has three painting sections, a sculpture section, and eight retrospectives.

The first section, "New Investigations of the Image," is the most up-to-date. It is overwhelmingly devoted to social protest: Lenin, factory workers, the Vietnam war, allegories on life in the consumer society. They are rendered in the techniques of the media despised, using photographic blowups, montages, images like color TV projections, stencils, air brushes, all the tools of advertising. The works are sprightly and heroically large. Some of the painters also seem to be flirting with the new American hyperrealism. In Italy, art is closely connected with pol-

itics. That this section favors Communist commonplaces—the Communist party in Italy is hardly radical—might just be accidental. In any case, most of the social consciousness is self-conscious.

There are exceptions of course. Angeli, once the golden boy of pop, is coming into his own with enigmatic interiors of a wanted roughness. Low key colors, awkward figures and symbols of modern life merely hint at things and so contrast sharply with the explicit sickness around him.

Cumbeletti's comic book gaiety is not of his harmless. His irony and calligraphy are not far from Novecento, and his funny monsters sometimes remind one of Matta. There is a refreshingly original force to his humorous attitude with a sly social critical edge.

Three others fit even more neatly into the general frame. Pozzati's bland conundrums of pears and roses, the knobs of the drawers they nestle in sticking out bodily from the canvases, amuse all the viewers who pass by. Marotta's little magic forest environment made out of plastic

traces in clear electric colors and Del Pezzo's wooden rainbows seem like toys for grown-up children. Technically these men may be too pat and too close to interior decoration, yet they represent a positive new brand of figurative art.

Retrospectives are dominated by the one devoted to Mario Cavaglieri (1887-1969), who was at the height of his powers in the early 20s. His late impressionist paintings are curiously reminiscent of a figurative trend current in America, the paintings of Porter, Trelliker and Georges, which also derive from Vuillard. A marvelous play of paint—thick dabs, drips, or en-crusting strokes—describes luxurious interiors: fashionable ladies among parrots, palms, chandeliers and cushions, the light glancing over and around them and the velvet and crystal surfaces. Though at times a little stilted, or exhibiting bravura, his elegance is very enjoyable.

Dominico Gnoli, who died in 1970 at the age of 37, is also a painter of international scope. His melancholy vision is like Alice's after she had been drinking from the mysterious bottle. Gnoli is puzzled by the absurdity of everyday life. Its details loom in giant size before him: a vast pocket lies gaping in the middle of a field of patterned gulleth; a curl of hair falls on a woman's

ward looking and lively than most European shows.

—EDITH SCHLOSS

Paris

Botero, Galerie Claude Bernard, 5 Rue des Beaux-Arts, Paris 6, to end December.

A collection of pastels, charcoal and red-chalk drawing by Colombian artist Botero portrays a world peopled by adipose men and women with minute mouths and noses and airs of prim self-satisfied distinction. Even the objects, the vegetables and fruits, and knives and jugs are plump. The craft with which this is done is first rate. And what is implied by the omnipresent fatness? His retarded eyes may be caricatures of some aspects of a certain Latin-American mentality, but they are also the ironic transposition of a universally human self-idealization, and the organism's glutinous desire to preserve itself from death. What makes his people so repulsively pathetic is their unbreachable certainty that these are paragons of distinction, beauty, and social qualities. It is this certainty that makes them monsters.

Second Section

While Section One may be heavy handed at times, it is too abstracted pop and has too much of tradition. But the second painting section, "Aspects of Contemporary Figurative Art," has not. Meloni's cheery allusions, the night fantasies of Zaccaro, the paint flourishes of Treccani and Carli are here.

The third section, "Outline of Figurative Art From the Late 19th Century Until 1935," proves once again that size has little to do with quality. The small paintings of the Macchiaioli, futurists, the disturbing surrealism of Savinio and his brother De Chirico, the delightful Seignone, Donghi of the Roman school, Viani, Morandi, Meli, and Modigliani and many others often radiate more meaning on one little picture than many a ponderous work ten times its size downstairs.

Among other things the exhibition makes one wonder about the state of women in Italian society: There are about 200 exhibitors of whom only three are women. One also questions the tremendous effort which must have gone into mounting this all too comprehensive survey, and the wisdom of showing so much art at once, when the far more selective and knowledgeable National Gallery of Modern Art is languishing for lack of funds. Whatever the reasons for this encyclopedic showing, it makes for a into all of today's figurative trends and is often more for-

particularly interested by his recent exhibition at the Galerie Maeght and found the present one less striking, perhaps because it includes a lot of earlier works which are less mysteriously effective. Bury uses an extremely slow movement that can sometimes almost escape the eye. Metallic spheres moved about on a flat surface by magnets are one characteristic form taken by Bury's work and represent a solution which avoids the repetitiveness of much kinetic work.

Sergio de Castro, Galerie Jacob, 28 Rue Jacob, Paris 6, to Dec. 7.

Gouaches by Argentine artist Sergio de Castro, who, with a single-mindedness worthy of Mondrian, explores the formal possibilities of the canvases piled up in his studio.

—MICHAEL GIBSON

Lucerne

Friedrich Kuhn, Hans Schärer, Philip Schibig, and Michael Buthe, Galerie Stühli, Langenhofstrasse 3, Lucerne, through November.

Kuhn, who died last month at 42, dominates the show's three floors with a retrospective of drawings and temperas. He was an erratic, refined and powerful expressionist who smeared his images with pencil, paint and collage, often using for shapes devices, shoes or a lady and palm trees. Kuhn, who was born in Zurich, was fascinated by Mexican folk art and the painting of Tamayo. However, by personal force, Kuhn hurdled cultural obstacles and emerged with new insights and sensibility.

Philip Schibig, a Swiss draftsman and sculptor, shows a sculpture in silver and white resin which is an apt piece to the subconscious. Another in foam concrete is synonymous to an ambiguous and busy Italian Nativty scene filled with everything. Schibig's forms are abstractly organic but here and there on image clearly manifests itself: a finger, a table, some stairs, in scale or out depending on a point of view which shifts and beguiles.

Hans Schärer, also Swiss, displays temperas of definite and masculine images in seething colors that have a pre-Columbian ferocity.

With a few intelligence, Michael Buthe, from Cologne, assembles montage drawings of stains, pencil scribbles, torn paper edges, found objects and animal outlines. All is illusion, placement and idea.

—JOY DAVENPORT



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LONDON THEATER Bacall—Brilliant, 'Applause'—Tinsely

By John Walker

LONDON, Nov. 24 (UPI)—Two cheers for "Applause" at Her Majesty's Theatre. It is a show as has had to overcome disliking "Company," a much better musical and one of the few at had some relevance—it made snatches with an audience's everyday problems.

"Applause" is straight escapism all that makes the mistake of trying to be contemporary. Based on Joseph Mankiewicz's splendid, enjoyable film "All About Eve," follows the same plot line about aging star usurped by an ambitious underdog. But the show's book by Betty Comden and Adolph Green, substitutes something softer for Mr. Mankiewicz's malevolent wit and his version of all the old show-business clichés of overnight stardom that are being so lovingly parodied in Hampstead's latest musical "Dames at Sea."

The story, postulating show business glamour and untouchability, was something of a period piece even in 1950 and with every reference to Vietnam or in an terminable sequence set in a y bar, the show loses its edibility. The finale, with the star giving up everything for the man she loves, is distinctly soggy and other changes from the original are not for the better. Kenneth's limp-wristed hardiness, a confident to everyone and an observer of backstage bitchery, a poor substitute for the film's anaemic, described by Betty Davis as "that venomous fish-like." That, adulterous attitude as gone, to be replaced by something nearer reverence, a case of ripping away the false show-tinsel to reveal the real tinsel beneath.

\$312,000 for Rothschild Cabinet

LONDON, Nov. 24 (AP)—A small Louis XV tulip wood cabinet by Martin Carlin belonging to Baron Guy de Rothschild was sold for £130,000 (about \$312,000) at Sotheby's today.

The piece was the highlight of 34 lots of furniture and clocks put for sale by the baron. They were from Ferrières, the Rothschild estate near Paris. The cabinet and most other items were in a collection formed by Baron Alphonse, grandfather of Baron Guy.

Lauren Bacall and Eric Flynn in "Applause."



What "Applause" has is Lauren Bacall as Margo Channing, giving a performance as remarkable and as captivating as that of Bette Davis in the film version. If, like Margo Channing, Miss Bacall counts critical superlatives, I'll gladly add one "indecisive" and several "brilliant" to the chorus of praise that has greeted her London debut.

Undulating wickedly across the stage or seductively wiggling her back to the audience, huskily caressing her words or growling out innuendos with perfect timing, she gives a star performance that overcomes all obstacles—the weakness of some of the songs, the indifference of her own singing voice—and triumphantly sweeps all before it. Her best song, "Who's That Girl?" sung to the late television show of one of her 1940s films, almost justifies the show's modern setting.

The irresistible Miss Bacall adds another dimension to an otherwise ordinary show. The music and lyrics of Charles Strouse and Lee Adams, although pleasant enough, are inferior to their work for "I and Albert." The rest of the cast are expert in what they do, but bland and easily forgettable.

It was in 1961 that four university wives provided, with "Beyond the Fringe," the moment when, in the words of Kenneth Tynan, "English comedy took its first decisive step into the second half of the 20th century." Today, Alan Bennett and Jonathan Miller are no longer performers, although they remain entertainers, but the other two, Peter Cook and Dudley Moore, reveal in their new revue "Behind the Fringe" at the Cambridge Theatre that

time has stood still and even regressed. They sensibly save until last their best sketch, which is indeed hilarious: a conversation on women's lib by their lower-class personae, Dud and Pete, during which Dud energetically laments his plastic mac. But their humor has become more ingrown, less concerned with mocking the pretensions and pomposities of the world, and frequently predictable. They are sometimes easily satisfied with their own jokes—you have only to compare Dr. Miller's black politician of 11 years ago with Mr. Cook's feeble attempt to make fun of General Amin to appreciate the loss. The show is half-good with nine of their 18 numbers scoring. The moments when their surrealist humor spirals into extraordinarily funny absurdity are matched by the times it topples into smug facetiousness. They are helped neither by the theater, ill-suited to the intimacies of revue, nor by the staging, nor the use of film.

At the Greenwich Theatre on Thursday, Michele Dotrice stars in Ian Curteis's "The Inferno," a play set in the 16th-century about a farm girl who develops religious mania and denounces Henry VIII's marriage to Anne Boleyn.

A play by a new black playwright about West Indian immigrants' attitudes to England. Alfred Fagon's "11 Josephine House" has opened at the "Almost Free Theatre."

By Souren Melikian

PARIS, Nov. 24 (UPI)—Confidence in the abilities of French auctioneers to do justice to a good private collection seems to be growing.

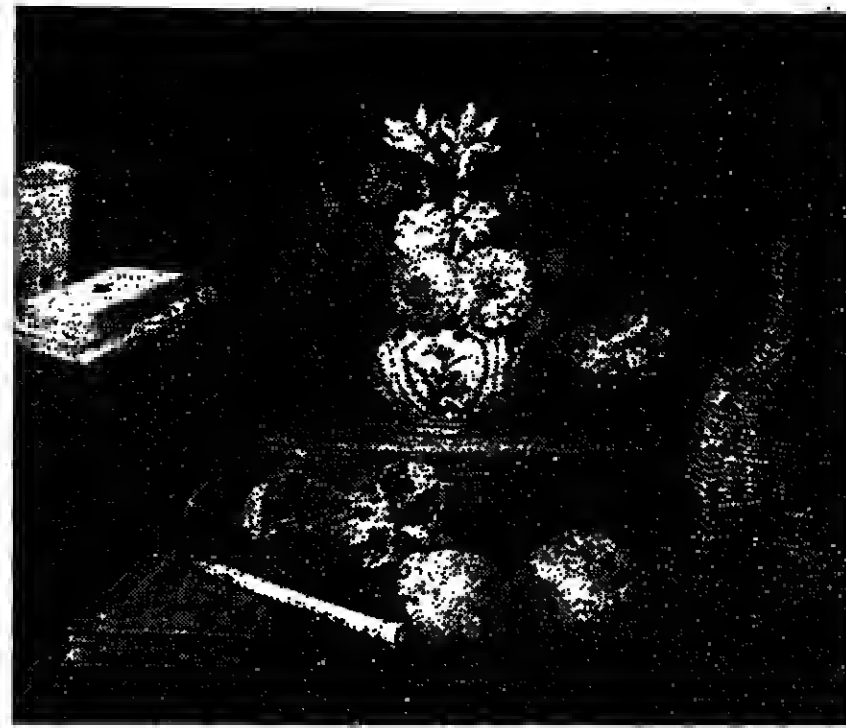
Yesterday, old master paintings and other works once owned by a certain Mr. X were sold at Palais Galliera in Paris by the Audap, Godeau, Solanet group. Two years ago, Mr. X's heirs would have doubtless sent the collection to London for auction in the reasonable expectation that prices would be higher. Paris, then, was no place to sell old masters. Their decision, coupled with several other sales scheduled in the next three weeks, demonstrates that Paris auctioneers are gradually winning the faith of those with important works to sell.

The prices at the Mr. X sale indicate that the faith is not misplaced; they were on a very high level. This was the first group of major old masters from a single collection to be sold in Paris in a long time. Although the catalogue made no mention of provenance, a glance was enough to convince one that most of the pictures had been gathered by a single person. Here was the core of a collection formed over a 50-year period by a "man of taste." A few minor additions from other sources had been made to round out the sale as private sources confirmed. Scattered here and there were a group of pictures summing up so neatly the high standards of collecting that typified the European upper classes at the turn of the century.

Aesthetic

Mr. X was primarily interested in quality, no matter who signed the pictures. His aesthetic leanings were precise. He wanted still lifes or studies of insects and birds treated as motionless objects. To satisfy this taste, he would buy with equal pleasure a rare study of a bird by Jan Brueghel III ("Jan de Velours," 1568-1636), or another of insects by the lesser-known Jan van Kessel (1626-1679). Everything he selected was characterized by the most subtle kind of compositional

The Linard still life which sold for 380,000 francs. Objects on the table symbolize the five senses.



scheme evolved by the Flemish and carried to perfection by the French Northern school in the first half of the 17th century.

The Brueghel, a study of birds, was sold for 160,000 francs, an extremely high price for a tiny work (24 by 34 1/2 centimeters). The subject is very unusual for any painter of that period. Another very high price was paid for the 1650 Van Kessel study of insects, flowers and seashells. The 182,000 francs it brought was enormous for a small (16 1/2 by 22 centimeters) painting on copper. But the quality of the work was high and this painter rarely did such studies. The other Van Kessel in the sale made only 88,500 francs, the difference being due to the inferior quality of the brushwork.

Mr. X had only two works by Jacques Linard (1600-1645) but they were among the very finest by the painter—finer than those in the Louvre, more than justifying the 980,000 and 935,000 francs paid for them. Even so, the more expensive of the two, a work symbolizing the five senses done in the late Renaissance manner, was not so well pre-

served as one might have hoped. By all accounts a major work; had it been in pristine condition, it might have fetched 700,000 francs or more.

In addition to everything else, Mr. X had a knack for finding outstanding masterpieces by little-known artists. He bought what is probably one of the finest landscapes by Denis van Alsloot, this landscape—although unsigned, the attribution is certain—with frozen trees and snow-covered plains in the distance is reminiscent of another of his panels, dated 1614 and in the museum at Moskau. It made 134,700 francs, a big but acceptable price in view of its quality. The collector also found an interior by Gerrit Dirckx Campfuysser (1623-1672) with an unusual composition centered on objects—a falcon vase on a table by a window, pans and brass pots on the floor in the foreground. The light effects are of a subtlety comparable to the best of Peter de Boeck's creations.

The only important leave work in Mr. X's collection—a study by Edouard Vuillard in oil on cardboard (37 1/2 by 26 1/2 centimeters), painted in 1892—fetched

250,000 francs, about 50 percent over the presale estimate.

The sale of Mr. X's remarkable collection is to be followed next week by an equally prestigious one. A suite of pictures once incorporated with the decorative paneling in the drawing room of the 18th-century engraver Demarteau, will be sold Nov. 28 by Etienne Ader at Palais Galliera.

The pictures are the work of Fragonard and Boucher and come from the Camille Groult collection—as desirable a pedigree as can be had. Another remarkable work in the Ader sale will be Adriaen Isenbrandt's "Portrait of a Young Man," an unusual, powerful work that may be regarded as a major work of the late Renaissance school in Flanders.

At the time when the old masters are coming back to the Paris market, the owners of impressionist works suddenly seem to be prepared to sell their paintings in Paris. Until recently, this category was the quasi-exclusivity of the London and New York auctioneers. On Dec. 4, the Ader-Picard-Tajan group will sell impressionist and modern masters,

also at Galliera. Included will be a late still life by Renoir (of no great quality) and a portrait of Yvonne Printemps by Vuillard.

If these sales are successful, as seems likely, seller confidence in Paris as an auction center is certain to grow, assuring the French of a more important role on an international scale in the years to come.

At Jean-Claude Bloch's sale last Friday at the Espace Cardin (UPI, Nov. 16-19), 80 percent of the avant-garde pictures found buyers. This is a very high proportion.

Andy Warhol's "Campbell Soup Can, 1967" (91 1/2 by 61 centimeters) brought a stupendous 87,400 francs. But, European avant-garde work sold well too. A Dominique Grolli, dated 1957, made 26,900 francs. Leonardo Cremonini's painting, dated 1965, rose to 55,500 francs—far above the estimate. Martial Raysses' "Blanchetement Vibre," dated 1962, brought 115,000 francs and was acquired by the Réunion des Musées Nationaux—the name of the actual museum to which it will go was withheld. This again is a big price.

Surprisingly—at a French sale—an Yves Klein canvas painted a uniform green, and aptly called "Green Monochrome," made 29,100 francs, possibly twice the price that might have been expected. Among the relatively few works that failed to find buyers was Frank Stella's "Agbatana 2, 1968," an essay in acrylic on canvas whose size (280 by 450 centimeters) made it difficult to sell on the Continental market.

On Saturday, when Bloch auctioned more traditional pictures, there was a surprise: An early, rather boring, unsatisfactory oval portrait by Edouard Manet, from the Stavros Niarchos collection, fetched 297,000 francs. A big price for third-rate, atypical Manet.

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کتابخانه

Japan to Curb Exports of Automobiles

50 Plans to Restrict her Consumer Goods

OKYO, Nov. 24 (AP-DJ)—Japan will begin controlling exports of cars, trucks, motorcycles, and other consumer goods early next month, government officials said today. The plan was agreed on by the auto industry and Ministry of International Trade and Industry, and will be put into effect under the Export Control Order. The aim is to reduce Japan's growing trade surplus and avert international pressure for another yen revaluation. The necessary cabinet order will be issued early next month, they said.

In addition, export controls on other 12 items will be arranged by export cartels to be set up by makers under the act and import trading law, the officials said. The 12 items are bicycles, cameras, lenses, electronic calculators, tape recorders, household appliances, sewing machines, timepieces, electronic tubes, small (piston) combustion engines and cargo handling machinery. "We officials said manufacturers of electric generators, communications equipment and resistors will be their exports at the request MITI."

Britain, Six Plan Railroad Firm

RUSSELS, Nov. 24 (Reuters)—The national railroads of Britain and the six Common Market countries have come up with a plan for the creation of a single European railroad company, informed sources said here today. The plan, put to the Common Market's decision-making Council Ministers, sees the creation of a single enterprise as a gradual process going hand in hand with the development of internal economic and political integration in the community. But it suggests as a starting point a "provisional entity" whose role would be to pave the way for the future company by promoting joint ventures in a variety of sectors.

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New 'Kennedy Round'—What U.S. Wants

By Hobart Rowen

WASHINGTON, Nov. 24 (WP)—According to Peter Flanigan, the President's assistant for international economic affairs, the American goal in forthcoming trade negotiations is to improve the U.S. trade balance by \$11 billion a year—or the equivalent of a 35 percent increase in our current exports of some \$43 billion a year.

The goal offers a rough due to the serious nature of combined trade and monetary reform negotiations that lie ahead. It will require not only another revaluation of the yen, but the reduction or elimination of some trade barriers maintained by Japan and the Common Market, especially the EEC's troublesome restrictions on agricultural products.

Treasury Secretary George Shultz electrified the last International Monetary Fund meeting with a dramatic series of proposals to revamp the international monetary system, producing a mood of optimism about prospects for eventual success. But since that time, the United States has made clear that the proposals were presented as part of an integrated package. "To put it plainly," Treasury Under Secretary Paul A. Volcker said in a speech on Oct. 27, "the proposals should not be considered as some kind of smorgasbord—with the diner entirely free to pick and choose among the items he personally finds enticing."

Delicate Shift in Tone
This appears to be a delicate shift in the U.S. tone. At the IMF meeting Mr. Shultz insisted that the United States was not presenting a detailed blueprint for reform, but a series of principles and ideas. Mr. Volcker, in his speech, seemed to be saying: "This is our package—take it or leave it."

Knowledgeable officials insist that the United States is not trying to be adamant or rigid. Rather, it is trying to get across the idea that all parts of the program are related; if the ultimate idea of monetary reform is to develop a better adjustment process for the balance of payments, American officials say, more sensible rules on trade must be developed.

It is instructive to follow through the arithmetic by which Mr. Flanigan derives his figure of a U.S. trade improvement amounting to \$11 billion. He assumes, optimistically, an "investment wait" between the United States on one hand, and Europe and Japan on the other; net investment by the United States of \$1 billion in Canada, Australia, Russia, and other countries for raw materials; net investment of

another \$1 billion in the underdeveloped countries; and a net inflow of \$6 billion in dividends, royalties, interest, etc. That is a plus \$4 billion on the incoming side.

But on the outgoing side, Mr. Flanigan adds up: \$3 billion for the military; \$4 billion for Agency for International Development; Export-Import Bank, etc. spending; and a \$2-billion net tourism deficit. Assuming all other figures cancel out, that would mean a \$5 billion deficit before considering the trade accounts.

And there, Mr. Flanigan calculates, unhappily, that this year there will be a \$5-billion deficit. So, taking the lower end of the range, "we have to improve our trade balance by something like \$11 billion a year."

That means pushing the Europeans very hard as Ambassador William D. Eberle said in his Geneva speech on Nov. 10, to modify an agricultural policy which the United States regards as protectionist. But the Europeans are having great difficulty in arriving at a common response.

Seen Caught in Credit Pinch

Loans by U.S. Banks in U.K. Worry City

LONDON, Nov. 24 (AP-DJ)—Some U.S. bank branches in London are making loans that worry much of the banking community. Medium-term loans are often made without collateral, and maturities and the grace period before repayment begins have lengthened, all compounding the risks.

Among the banks making such loans are those that have flocked to Europe since the mid-1960s to feast on the trade in Eurodollars. They have been caught in a profit pinch, British authorities wonder aloud whether some of them will stay around much longer.

The basic reason for the pinch is excess liquidity. That enticing Eurocurrency pool of monies held outside their home countries, a pool swelled largely by dollars from the U.S. balance-of-payments deficit, has flooded too full too fast for the bankers' own good. At the same time, corporate demand for loans has been slack because business has not been so robust. Such a situation puts borrowers in a strong position. They shop around more at competing banks. Interest rates on loans drop. Thus develops a narrowing spread between the rates that banks pay to acquire funds and the rates they charge borrowers.

While opinions differ on the size and quality of the profits that U.S. banks in Europe may turn this year, there is no doubt that this narrowing spread puts pressure on the banks to expand their volume of loans. "As a result, they have been giving loans to second- and third-line borrowers at rates that don't even begin to compensate for the risks," says Robert W. Hull, vice-president in charge of the international office of Union Commerce Bank, Cleveland. "We're all basically in money."

market operations when you come right down to it," says Klynn C. Evers, senior vice-president and general manager of the London branch of Crocker-Citizens National Bank, San Francisco. That means that the banks are continually borrowing money for very short periods—often just overnight—from other banks in the Eurodollar market.

The annual rates on these loans currently range from 5 3/16 percent to 6 1/8 percent depending on maturities. Most of this money is re-lent for short terms. The mix of various banks' business varies, but most banks have half to two-thirds of their assets lent out in this short-term, relatively low-interest market.

With the rest of their funds,

U.K. Cigarette Will Use Ersatz Tobacco

LONDON, Nov. 24 (AP-DJ)—Courtaulds said today it expects to announce in two to three months plans for marketing a cigarette containing a tobacco substitute.

Courtaulds has previously stated that its aim is to develop a totally non-tobacco cigarette, but a spokesman today declined to say whether the cigarette being developed would contain tobacco or not. The company has been engaged in research and development of tobacco substitutes for about five years. One source said the planned cigarette will be a king-size filter tip with the brand name Planet.

Japan Firm Ends Project To Import Gas From Iran

TOKYO, Nov. 24 (AP-DJ)—C. Itoh & Co., a major trading concern, has terminated plans to import liquefied natural gas from Iran because the prospective price of the product was too high for Japanese consumers.

The project, to have involved an investment of about \$1.2 billion, was conceived as a major source of energy for Japan over a 20-year period. Deliveries were to have commenced in 1976 with Japan importing 4 million metric tons of Iranian LNG a year.

Itoh said it was unable to conclude gas purchase contracts with major domestic utilities, such as Tokyo Electric Power Co., Kansai Electric Power Co., and Osaka Gas Co. by Nov. 11, the date by which a final agreement on the project was to have been reached with Iranian National Gas Co. under the terms of a provisional accord reached last summer.

Itoh originally quoted a price of about \$1.09 per million British thermal unit (BTU) to the Japanese utilities, a figure that was later reduced to \$1.06. Itoh officials said the Japanese utilities were unwilling to agree to pay more than \$1 per million BTU before agreements were reached on the price of gas to be supplied from competing projects under development or consideration in the Soviet Union, Indonesia and other areas.

The utilities are hoping to obtain gas from the other projects at about 90 cents to 95 cents per million BTU, and they did not want to undermine their bargaining position by first agreeing to a higher price for gas from Iran, officials said.

The relatively high price required for the Iranian gas was attributed to the long distance involved. The project in Iran was to have involved about \$800 million for liquefaction facilities and pipelines and another \$900 million for special carriers to ship the output to Japan.

A broker at Daiwa Securities Co. attributed the jump to the record level reached by the Dow Jones industrial average on the New York Stock Exchange Wednesday.

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FTC Alleges Illegal Links By 3 Firms

Common Directors Cited in Complaint

WASHINGTON, Nov. 24 (Reuters)—The Federal Trade Commission said today it will issue complaints against Aluminum Co. of America, Kennecott Copper Corp. and Arco Steel Corp. for having "illegal" boards of directors.

The complaints charge that Alcoa and Kennecott both have Russell Deyoung as a member of the board, while Alcoa and Arco share the director services of John A. Mayer.

Under anti-trust rules, interlocking directorates among competitors is forbidden.

It said that Alcoa and Kennecott are also competitors because copper competes with aluminum in electrical conductor and heat exchanger uses.

The commission said it is offering the parties a chance to enter consent orders, agreeing to the complaint.

Alcoa 'Perplexed'

PITTSBURGH, Nov. 24 (AP-DJ)—Alcoa commented that it is "dismayed and perplexed" by the FTC complaint.

"We believe that Alcoa isn't in violation of any section of the Clayton Act and the FTC complaint is without foundation," the company said.

No Harm to Market Seen In U.S. Stock Margin Rise

NEW YORK, Nov. 24 (AP-DJ)—Some securities industry officials do not expect higher margin requirements to immediately dampen the stock market, although others think the move could make the market more volatile.

Effective today, investors who buy on credit—for example from a bank or broker—must put up at least 65 percent cash on their purchases. The Federal Reserve Board raised the minimum credit requirement from 55 percent after the stock market closed Wednesday.

Both trading and market levels have been soaring recently. Analysts say that usually higher margin requirements do not immediately reduce volume and rein-in the market.

Some industry officials say institutions will not be hurt because they have not been eager lately and because they pay in cash for the most part.

Small investors have also been reluctant to buy and tend to pay cash. Medium-sized accounts will be hardest hit, officials say.

Americans to Spend More

NEW YORK, Nov. 24 (NYT)—Buying intentions of consumers surveyed in September and October indicate a continuing strong surge of purchases for durables such as cars, homes and appliances.

The survey also showed that increasing numbers of people believe current business conditions are good.

Plans for buying new and used autos were particularly strong, the board said. Intentions to buy cars in the next six months jumped to 93 percent of the 10,000 families surveyed, as against 77 percent during the summer.

There was no change, however, in intentions to buy homes. In

Blue Chips Spur Rise In Dow Jones Index

By Vartan G. Vartan

NEW YORK, Nov. 24 (NYT)—The stock market continued to amaze Wall Street with its blue-chip strength today, ignoring the increase in margin requirements to roll on to new record highs.

On Wednesday, New York Stock Exchange prices staged an impressive pre-Thanksgiving rally that sent the Dow Jones industrial average ahead 7.59 to a lofty closing of 1,030.54—a record until today.

After trading ended on Wednesday, the Federal Reserve Board ruled the margin requirement for buying stocks to 65 percent from 55 percent, effective today. Many analysts thought the stage was set today for a sell-off that would partially correct the dazzling, sustained advance in stock prices since mid-October.

What happened instead was another buoyant session, with steel and oil among the best gainers and with the Dow climbing 4.67 to a new record of 1,035.21.

Volume eased to 15.76 million shares, reflecting the semi-holiday air of a session sandwiched between Thanksgiving day and the weekend. But it still reminded among Wall Street's "break-even point" for most brokerage firms. Turnover on Wednesday had boomed to 24.51 million shares.

American Telephone was a tower of strength, rising 5.4 in active trading to 53 1/2, its best price since early last year. It finished within a fraction of 53-

7/8, its highest price in both 1970 and 1971. Aves climbed 1 to 48 1/2, adding to Wednesday's 2 3/4 gain, which the firm was unable to explain. Shell Oil rose 1 7/8 to 56 1/2, and Carpenter Technology 1 3/8 to 34 1/2. The latter reported lower mid-November car sales. Pioneer Natural Gas dropped 2 5/8 to 17 1/2. Pioneer and Houston Natural Gas terminated merger discussions. The latter's stock rose 1 1/2 to 57.

First Chicago Corp. dropped 1 1/8 to 60 3/4. Walt Disney 2 3/8 to 191 1/4. IBM 5 to 399, and du Pont 1 5/8 to 180 7/8.

MGIC Investment, however, climbed 2 1/8 to 84 1/4.

Prices advanced in moderate trading on the American Stock Exchange. The Amex index rose 0.04 to 26.31, while advances topped declines 513 to 512. Turnover amounted to 3.10 million shares, down from 4.95 million the previous session.

Ames Department Stores, the most active stock, tumbled 5 1/4 to 13 3/8 on 74,100 shares. After the company reported lower earnings for the 13 weeks ended Oct. 28.

Prime Rate Rise In U.S. Expected

CHICAGO, Nov. 24 (AP-DJ)—Eight of 10 commercial bankers in the United States expect the prime lending rate to increase between now and mid-1973, but 99 out of 100 expect government pressures to hold interest rates down in the months ahead, according to a survey made by First National Bank of Chicago.

These pressures should result in a prime rate of 6.25 percent on June 30, the average of all the rates projected for that date by 674 bankers attending the First Chicago annual bankers conference.

Three out of four forecast prime rates between 6 and 6 1/2 percent for mid-1973, but nearly all thought government pressures to hold interest rates down would figure in that result. Half thought the effect would be slight, but only one in 100 believed that government pressures would have no effect at all.

Italian Prices Soar
ROME, Nov. 24 (UPI)—The consumer price index in Italy jumped by 1.1 percent in October, boosting the cost of living 7 percent higher in one year, the government statistics bureau reported today. The index rose by seven-tenths of 1 percent over September. It stood at 5.3 percent higher than a year ago, the report said.

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When to Expect a Stock's Biggest Price Advance

There is a maximum-vitality stage in the development of emerging industries which enables share prices to advance with or intensity which may never be duplicated once there has been a major expansion of general awareness and share ownership.

Two new stock issues in air-cushion transportation are seen as candidates for such movements in the newest weekly "New Issues and Industries" report. Electrostatic levitation, one of the methods discussed, may come into use rapidly to move passengers to and from congested centers such as jetports and college campuses. The world's first commercial hovercraft manufacturer is also recommended now that successful mass-transit trials have helped open huge potential commercial and military markets for air-cushion ships. If you'd like to begin following maximum-vitality stocks on a weekly basis, we'll be pleased to send you your first few "New Issues and Industries" reports with our compliments. Telephone, Telex or use the coupon.

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American Stock Exchange Trading

[illegible]

Art Buchwald

MARY BLUME

PEOPLE: Princess Anne, (Continued—Alas)

We're Number One

WASHINGTON.—The subject of sex in marriage is no longer taboo and more and more couples have been set up to help married couples find sexual happiness together.

Dr. Enrico Belladonna who runs the Clinic of Marital Bliss in Spring Valley told me, "One of the big discoveries we psychologists have made is that not all sexual problems in today's marriages can be attributed to fear. Our studies indicate that fear now ranks only second as a reason for sexual hangups."

"I'll show you," he said. "I have a couple coming in now. Why don't you go over and sit in that chair and observe what happens."

A man and wife entered nervously, and the doctor asked them to be seated.

Dr. Belladonna waited for them to say something. Finally the husband spoke up, "Doctor, we've come to your institute as a last resort. Our sex life seems to be on the rocks, and we don't know what to do about it."

Dr. Belladonna said, "I would like to ask you a few questions. How often do you have relations each week?"

"Never," the wife said.

"Never?" Dr. Belladonna asked. "It isn't that we don't want to," the husband said. "It's just that we don't seem to have the time any more."

"I see," said Dr. Belladonna. "Well, let's look into that. What's wrong with Monday night?"

"Oh," said the husband. "We can't do it on Mondays. That's the ABC Football Game of the week."

"Well," said Dr. Belladonna, "that seems to take care of the week."

"Can you help us, doctor?" the wife asked.

"It means a lot to us," the husband said. "We're willing to do anything to find happiness together."

Dr. Belladonna asked, "What are you doing for the rest of the afternoon?"

The husband looked at his TV Guide. "This afternoon's no good. I have a golf game to watch at four."

Week. It's never over until midnight.

"You prefer watching football to making love?" Dr. Belladonna asked.

"That's a stupid question," the husband said angrily. "Doesn't everybody?"

"Not everybody," Dr. Belladonna said. "Don't you find it strange that you prefer Howard Cosell to your own wife?"

"Are you trying to say I have homosexual tendencies?" the husband yelled.

"I didn't say that at all," Dr. Belladonna replied. "But it is true you'd rather watch 22 men knock each other down for three hours than make love to your wife."

"You're twisting things around," the husband said. "I can make love to my wife any time, but how often can I see a good football game?"

"All right, let's forget about Monday," Dr. Belladonna said. "What about Tuesday night?"

"There's basketball to watch on Tuesday night. You want me to give up basketball too?"

"I don't want you to give up anything. What about Wednesday night?"

"He has hockey on Wednesday nights," the wife said.

"And Thursday? Do you have anything to watch on Thursday nights?" Dr. Belladonna asked.

"No," said the husband. "But I'm pretty tired from staying up late on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday nights. A guy has to rest sometime."

"Friday?" Dr. Belladonna asked.

"Friday is another basketball night," the husband said. "And Saturday night I like to get to bed early so I can watch the TV football games on Sunday afternoon."

"Well," said Dr. Belladonna, "that seems to take care of the week."

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Richard Benjamin—Trying to Endure It

NICE, France (UPI).—The scene is New York's P.S. 87, and out steps little Richard Benjamin to make his acting debut as Scrooge.

"I remember I said, 'Bah, Humbug,' and the Principal said, 'Are you sure it's not 'Eas, Humbug?'"

"I was so nervous. In class I'd say things like, 'What I think Paula has missed here...'"

"He was never repulsive enough," says Paula.

"Three months later I saw Mike and he said, 'That will be fine.' I didn't know what he meant, so I said it was nice meeting you. Later Benjamin found out he'd got the job. 'I just stood there. I wasn't excited or anything.'"

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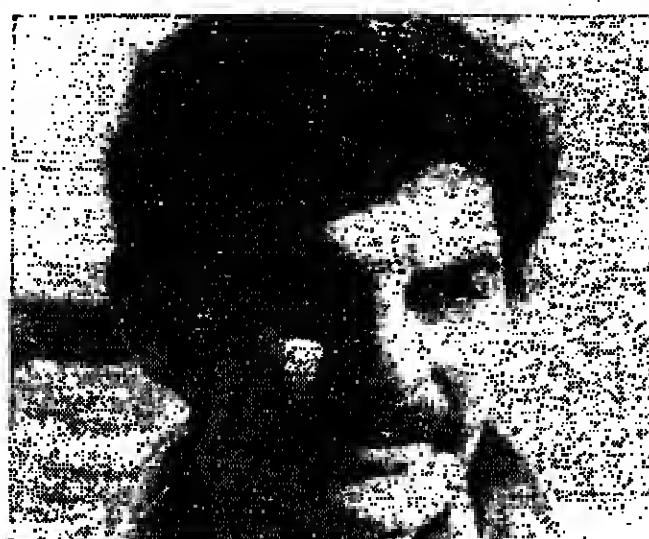
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Herb Ross' "The Last of Sheila," now winding up on the Cote d'Azur. Sitting on the poop deck of a yacht set in the Victoria Studios, he explains the change which he says was best put into words by the director Miles Forman when they were working together on Broadway last season:

"Miles said to me, 'Don't let me know how much pain you're in. I don't like a person like that. I like someone to endure it.' That's the kind of person I want to play."

As part of the change, Benjamin and his wife, the actress Paula Prentiss, moved from New York's West Side to the East Side. He took the big step when he realized he had been living on the West Side for 30 years and Forman said he'd never make the change. They now live cheeky over Richard Avedon's studio but Benjamin seems ambivalent about it:

"There's not enough pleasure in everyday living in New York. One place we almost moved to they said you're fortunate we're getting new street lighting to protect you. What's fortunate about that?"

Richard and Paula met as drama students at Northwestern. He was, he says, insufferable. "I came from New York and these other poor pitiful things came from Illinois and Texas."

"He was so gorgeous and mean," says Paula.

"I was so obnoxious. In class I'd say things like, 'What I think Paula has missed here...'"

"He was never repulsive enough," says Paula.

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touch. When I saw that, I had little pictures printed. Look. It didn't do any good. The big break came when Benjamin auditioned for the touring company of "Barefoot in the Park."

He got a big laugh during this audition but never suspected that it came from the director, Mike Nichols.

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"I was so nervous. In class I'd say things like, 'What I think Paula has missed here...'"

"He was never repulsive enough," says Paula.

"Three months later I saw Mike and he said, 'That will be fine.' I didn't know what he meant, so I said it was nice meeting you. Later Benjamin found out he'd got the job. 'I just stood there. I wasn't excited or anything.'"

"Barefoot in the Park" led to a long association with Nichols' producer Saul Zaentz and playwright Neil Simon. Benjamin directed the London version of "Barefoot" in the national company of "The Odd Couple," and made his Broadway debut in Simon's "The Star Spangled Girl."

"From that day I worked for Neil Simon and Saul Zaentz for three years," Benjamin says. "It's a perfect example of how people are nervous at auditions because a lot depends on it. For ten minutes one afternoon I got three years' work."

Benjamin worked with his current director, Herb Ross, years ago. "I was the assistant director—I was really going for it," he says. "Herb was the director. The director got fired in Toronto. I didn't know if I was fired, too, but I figured I was, so I left."

Benjamin had been living with Paula, who was about to be sent to London to promote a film she'd made with Bob Hope. As he was out of a job he wanted to go alone, but the studio said they'd have to get Paula. "I was in a bind. I wouldn't accept them otherwise. So they got happily married."

"Three days ago," says Benjamin. "I found out from Herb Ross that I wasn't fired. Eleven years later I could have stayed on in Toronto and used the money."

For those worrying about Princess Anne's problems with the law, the sleepless night should be over. According to press reports, she was told Friday that she will not be prosecuted for allegedly breaking the speed limit in her sports car. Officially, however, police declined to comment on the "no prosecution" decision, saying it was a matter between themselves and the princess.

Anne, meanwhile, gave a very polite smiling to the British press. "When I went to school or when I go to a competition the press point out," she said a dinner of the Institute of Journalists in London, "how important it is that I should be treated like everybody else. But somehow they never seem to take their own advice."

Still, she said, her appearance on front pages made a welcome change from sex and violence.

Baroness Spencer-Churchill, 57, widow of Sir Winston, was discharged from Westminster Hospital in London Friday "in the pink of condition," a hospital spokesman said. Lady Churchill broke her hip in a fall at her home earlier this month.

The questions people ask about Scott: for example, when Roy Menninger of the Menninger Clinic was on the Merv Griffin program he was supposed to have made a crack which was being on the air. Can you repeat it and the answers Scott gave? Parade magazine's "Personality Parade" for example: "I probably have reference to it following dialogue which, incidentally, was not 'beeped' on the air since none of the program was. Griffin: 'What do you think of the theory that impotence on the rise?' Menninger: 'I believe the question is a contradiction in terms.'"

Incidental information from the same column: Which of our modern (U.S.) presidents has been able to converse fluently in foreign language? Answer: None.</